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A

GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

BY ADIEL SHERWOOD.

SECOND EDITION.



PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY J. W. MARTIN AND W. K. BODEN.

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DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, SS:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that, on the twenty-four of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Rene Fitzpatrick Esq., of said District, has deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, the words following, to-wit:

A Gazetteer of the State of Georgia. By the Rev. Sherwood, A. M.

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned;" and also to the Act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints." In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the District Court of the United States for said District, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six

J. L. S. *

GEO. GLEN,
Clerk of the District of Georgia



PREFACE.

A second edition of the Gazetteer of Georgia, considerably enlarged, is now presented to the public. Many persons refused to purchase the first edition, because it was *too small*. They did not feel disposed to give a large “*quid*” for a small “*quo*;” but, if all that is necessary for the design of a work can be compressed into a few pages, none but the really *parsimonious* will complain,—certainly not the *indolent*.

Historic and other facts might have been mentioned, in connexion with the several places described in the first edition; but the author considered them, in the main, extraneous to the purpose for which his Book was prepared. He will, however, submit his own opinion to the better judgment of his readers, and endeavor, in the present edition, to suit their taste, by introducing something that shall relieve the tedium occasioned by following mathematical lines and crooked rivers.

The chief ends aimed at in the following pages are truth and perspicuity. The author has no ambition, even if he were capable, to embellish his language with the flowers of rhetoric. A plain, perspicuous manner of writing best comports with such statistical works. He regrets that his various pressing avocations have not allowed him more time to collect and arrange his materials; and especially, that they will not admit of his remaining near the Press while the work is executed.

There are, no doubt, *defects* in the present edition; but was there ever any thing, which man has made, *perfect*? The author has travelled many miles, searched many records, conversed with many individuals, and written and received some hundred letters, in order to render the work useful to his fellow citizens.

The list of roads has been prepared with all the accuracy which it was practicable. With these observations, he presents his imperfect work to an enlightened public, confident that it will share all the patronage which it deserves.

Eatonton, July 1829.

CONTENTS.

The several items in the following page are arranged under three heads:

I. General Description of Georgia, page 9. History, 11. Sessions of Legislature, 12. Treaties and Acquisition of Land, 13. Rivers, General Remarks on Lakes, Ponds, 15. Face of the country, Soil, Productions, 16. Climate, 17. Rain, Zoology, 19. Ornithology, 20. Divisions, Government, 21. Judiciary, 22. Manufactures, 23. Imports and Exports for a series of years, 24. Militia, Revenue, 27. Funds of the State, 27. Antiquities, 28. Counties, with their length, breadth, square miles, population, &c. 33. Tax paid by each county, 38. Appropriations, Salaries of Officers for 1829, &c. 41. Religion, Population, 42. Counties in alphabetical order, with chief towns and number of Academies, 44.

II. A particular description of the rivers, mountains, creeks, counties, towns, villages, banks, canals, mineral springs, &c. &c. in alphabetical order, from 49 to 177.

III. An Appendix, beginning at 179, with a biographical sketch of all the persons after whom the counties were named, to 236. History of the Press, with the names of the Newspapers in the State, number issued weekly, &c. 237. History and Progress of Education, with the amount of Academic and Poor school funds, and probable number of pupils instructed, 240. Pauperism, 242. Sketch of the several religious denominations in the State, with their numbers, 243. Culture of sugar, rice, and cotton, with a history of the introduction of the latter plant into America, 250. Culture of silk, 267. List of Post offices in the State, 268. List of Governors, 271. Doctors' Fees, 273. Old Style and New Style, 276. Price of eatables, lands, &c. 277. List of Roads, 278. Members of Congress since 1789, 284.

National.—List of Presidents of the United States, with that of the chief officers, 287. Post office revenue in chief towns in U. S. 291. Newspapers in U. S. 293. Ecclesiastical Statistics, 294. Medical Statistics, number of deaths in New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Savannah, 295.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Ala.	Alabama.	mt.	Mountain.
c.	Creek or branch.	N. C.	North Carolina.
cap.	Capital or place of public business.	No.	Number.
C. H.	Court House.	p. t.	Post Town.
Co.	County.	p. v.	Post Village.
Is.	Island.	r.	River.
m.	Miles.	S. C.	South Carolina.
		Ten.	Tennessee.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. When the number of dwelling houses is expressed, those occupied by the white inhabitants only are intended.

2. The Longitude is reckoned from Washington City.

3. The distances from Milledgeville, the metropolis of the State, are taken on the most public roads : thus, Greensborough, 40 N. M., denotes that it is 40 miles north of Milledgeville:

4. Where a place is due N. S. E. or W. of Milledgeville, or of any other place, the distance from which is mentioned, it is so expressed; but when it lies near to one of the cardinal points, it is thought to be sufficiently accurate to say N. S. E. or W., as the case may be.

5. The population is taken from the enumeration made in 1824. The number of inhabitants in villages, &c. has been ascertained the present year.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GEORGIA.

GEORGIA is bounded on the North by Tennessee and North Carolina; on the North East by South Carolina, from which it is separated by the Savannah river; on the South East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by Florida; and on the West by a corner of Florida and Alabama.

The line between this State and Tennessee begins at Nickajack, in Latitude 35° , West Longitude from Washington City $8^{\circ} 38' 45''$, and runs due east one hundred and ten miles, within a mile of the corners of Habersham and Rabun counties, where it meets the North Carolina boundary. The line between us and North Carolina is thirty miles in length; so that the whole of our northern boundary, from Nickajack to Elicott's Rock, at the head of the Chatuga, is 140 miles.

From the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, in Latitude $30^{\circ} 42' 42''$, and Longitude $8^{\circ} 53' 15''$, to the head of the St. Mary's, the distance is 157 miles. Extend this line to the Atlantic, 47 more, and we have a southern boundary of 200 miles.

The Chattahoochee, in its various meanderings, forms the western boundary 360 miles, to Miller's Bend, in Latitude $32^{\circ} 52' 16''$, Longitude $8^{\circ} 12' 45''$. Here the line diverges from the river, and runs N. $9^{\circ} 26'$ W. to Nickajack, a distance of 146 miles.

Georgia extends from Latitude $30^{\circ} 34' 26'' 6$ N. to the 35° ; and from $3^{\circ} 45'$ to $8^{\circ} 38' 45''$ W. Longitude from Washington City. Length from north to south 300 miles; breadth from east to west 240, containing upwards of 58,000 square miles=37,120,000 acres. In shape, this State is a pentagon, having its north eastern angle in Rabun, its south eastern in Chatham, its south south eastern in Camden, its south western in Decatur, and its north western on the summit of Rackoon Mountain, in the Cherokee nation.

HISTORY.



SIR WALTER RALEIGH is the reputed discoverer of the territory now called Georgia. On the 9th June, 1732, a charter was obtained of George II., King of England, to plant a colony. November 24, one hundred and fourteen persons, with James Edward Oglethorpe as Governor of the colony, sailed from Gravesend. On the 13th January, 1733, they arrived at Charleston; repaired to Georgia, (which was named after the King,) and laid out Savannah in February. The Creek Indians, who then had possession of the country, were invited to a council: about fifty chiefs assembled, and granted the colonists full and free liberty to settle the lands.

In 1751, the colonial Assembly, consisting of sixteen members from the eleven districts, was authorized; and this body met in Savannah, 25 January.

In 1752, the trustees, finding the colony did not flourish under their patronage, resigned their charter; and the province was formed into a royal government in 1754, by the appointment of John Reynolds, Governor.

The reins of the British Government were thrown off in January 1776. The provincial

Governor, Wright, was imprisoned, and Archibald Bullock acted as Governor.

In 1777, our Constitution was formed. The separate sections of the settled parts of the State were denominated Parishes St. John's, St. Paul &c. eight in number; now they were called counties; and, except Liberty, received their name from distinguished individuals in the English Parliament, who were opposing the war, and justifying the Americans in their manly resistance to oppressive taxation, without representation. The Constitution was revised in '89 and '95.

The Sessions of our Legislature were held at Savannah till 1776; then the body met in Augusta. Its sessions were at Savannah and Augusta, as the perilous condition of the country would admit, till the close of the war. Major Prince could find no account of any session in 1780. The Governor and Council were once at Ebenezer, when it was dangerous to remain in either of the above cities.

The first session at Louisville was held in the winter of 1795-6.

In 1807, Milledgeville became the seat of government, and the sessions of the Legislature have ever since been held in that place.

[M'Call and Journals of the Legislature.]

Treaties, Acquisition of Territory, &c.

By a royal charter of the King of England, dated, June 9th, 1732, to General Oglethorpe and other trustees, the lands between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, were granted in trust; and in 1763, the lands between the last river and St. Mary's. In 1739, General Oglethorpe held a treaty of friendship with the Creeks, at an Indian town, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee above the falls, called Coweta.

By a treaty held at Augusta, 1773, with the Creeks and Cherokees, the lands were acquired which now compose Wilkes, Lincoln, &c.; and by another treaty at the same place, in 1783, the land was acquired up to the mouth of the Kiowe, and the line followed nearly the present line between Elbert and Franklin, leaving Danielsville a little south; thence on west to the source of the Appalachee; and down this stream, the Oconee, and Altamaha, to an old line. The south part of this territory was, in the next year, named Washington county, and the north part Franklin. The treaty at Golphinton was held in 1785. Possession was obtained of the lands included in a line running south west, from the fork of the Ocmulgee and Oconee to the south stream of St. Mary's.

The treaty at Shoulderbone, 1786, was not to acquire lands, but to establish the others more permanently, and to secure the punishment of offenders.

In 1802, by a treaty held at Ft. Wilkinson, just below Milledgeville, part of the lands be-

tween the Oconee and Ocmulgee was obtained. The line began on the Appalachee, at the high shoals, leaving Madison four miles east, crossing little River at Lumsden's Mills; Commissioner's creek at Rushing's Mills, and down Palmetto creek to the Oconee. In 1805, at Washington city, the remainder of the lands between the Oconee and Ocmulgee were acquired, up to the mouth of the Alcovée river, the corner of Newton and Jasper counties. These lands were distributed by lotteries since, and all acquired.

In 1814, General Jackson having conquered the Creeks on the Tallapoosa, made a treaty with them at Fort Jackson, on that river, by which the lands between the Chattahoochee and Altamaha were acquired. This territory includes Early, Baker, south part of Irwin, Appling, Ware, &c. The act to survey these lands was not passed till 1818.

In 1817, by treaty at the Cherokee agency, and by another at Fort Laurens, on the Flint river, in 1818, that territory which now includes Newton, De Kalb, Gwinnet, Walton, most of Hall, and Habersham, was acquired.

In 1819, by a treaty at Washington, Rabun county was obtained, and the western parts of Hall and Habersham to the Chestatee.

In 1821, the lands between the Flint and the Ocmulgee were acquired by a treaty. Counties are Munroe, Bibb, Crawford, Dooly, Houston, Upson, Fayette, Pike, and Henry.

In 1825, those between the Flint and Chattahoochee were acquired by a treaty at the Indian Springs. Counties, Coweta, Campbell, Carrol, Troop, &c.

Rivers.—The general course of our rivers is S. S. E., if we except that of the Flint and Chattahoochee, which is south, flowing into the gulf of Mexico. There is no rapid in ascending the Savannah, till you reach Augusta, above the 33° N. Latitude. The *fall* in the Oconee is further south; and as you advance west, the first rapids are still further south; so that those in our western river are 32° 25'. In travelling up the country from the sea-board, one would suppose the country so perfectly level for more than a hundred miles, that the streams would be very sluggish; but they are much more rapid than those in the northern States. While the tide finds its way up the Potowmac to Washington, 300 miles from the ocean, and the Hudson to Waterford, 160; it can get up our rivers but 20 or 30 miles. This furnishes abundant proof that the bed and channel of our rivers are not so near on a level with the ocean as those in the more northern States, gushing from high hills and tumbling down inaccessible mountains. Most of our rivers have their rise in the southern extremity of the Alleghany mountains; and as there is no great descent in any of them at one place, they must descend imperceptibly very fast, so that their mouths may be on a level with the ocean. They rise so rapidly during heavy rains, and overflow their banks so far, that it is difficult to keep a bridge *over* or a mill *upon* them. They have no high banks like the northern rivers, but you are upon them before you entertain any suspicion that they are near. Exceptions to this remark may be made in regard to some parts of the Flint and Chattahoochee.

Lakes and Ponds.—In the Okefenocan swamp

are two lakes, and throughout the south western counties are many large ponds. In Oglethorpe is the *Goose pond*, covering 20 or 30 acres, and one in Greene nearly as large. This latter one affords abundance of fish; and several individuals, in 1825, endeavored to drain it into the Oconee, to save the trouble of angling; but after several days of toilsome labor, the project was abandoned.

Face of the Country.—In regard to surface, Georgia may be divided into three sections; the first extending from Florida, the southern boundary, to the 33° N. Lat. is *level*; the second, from the 33° to the 34°, is *uneven*; the third, from the 34° to the 35°, is *hilly and mountainous*. The second section is the most populous.

Soil.—In the southern section the soil is sandy, with rich low grounds. Where *pine only* is produced, the soil is unproductive; but where other kinds of timber grow with the pine, it is generally fertile. In the middle section, the soil is a red loam, and remarkably fertile. In the northern, there is a grey gravelly soil, and it is quite productive. It is not pretended that these three different kinds of soil are confined by parallels of Latitude, exclusively, to the several sections named: but that they generally prevail in these sections, is obvious to all acquainted with the State.

Productions.—In the southern section only rice is cultivated for exportation. The *sea-island* or *black-seed* cotton, which is generally worth double as much as the *green-seed*, grows kindly in all the lower parts of this section. The *sugarcane* has been in successful cultivation for several years, and many hogsheds are raised on the

plantations and sold in the country, but none has yet been exported.* Oranges, figs, olives, pomegranates, and most of the tropical fruits grow here.

Corn, sweet-potatos, peaches, &c. &c. grow abundantly in all parts of the State.

In the middle and northern sections, the *green-seed* cotton is cultivated, and some tobacco. *Upland*, or dry culture rice, is raised here by many families for their own use.

Climate.—The mercury in Fahrenheit usually fluctuates from 75° to 86° between April and October. Governor Ellis says it rose as high as 102°, in 1757, in Savannah; but it has not in that city been higher than 94° in several years. At Eatonton, and in Wilkes county, in 1827–8, it never rose higher than 96°. An Augusta paper, on the 5th June, 1828, says, “The mercury is to day up to 92°, as high as it has been in two years.” The frost falls in the middle section of the State about the middle of October; the earliest for the last ten years fell on the 10th October, 1819. There was no frost in 1796 and 1822 till about the 20th December. The mercury falls every winter almost as low as to 20°; sometimes to 16°

In 1774, there was a severe frost in May, which killed large trees. In January 1827, the Oconee river was frozen over near Milledgeville, and the Savannah at Augusta, a circumstance never before known. The winter of 1828 was unusually mild, the mercury ranging, in the first ten days of January, from 64° to 76°! The jes-

* 1828 may be considered a new era in the culture of sugar, when probably some hundred hogheads were raised.

samine, woodbine, althea, hyacinth, and jonquils were in all the verdure of spring. Watermelons and shad were in the Savannah and Macon markets. The china and plumb trees were in bloom in the up-country. Many persons lost all their meat. On the 5th of April there was a mighty change: the mercury fell to 26° , much lower than it had been all winter. Small creeks were frozen over half an inch thick. The corn and cotton were killed, and some trees! In the first of September, it was down to 52° , lower than was ever recollected to have been before so early.

The December of 1828 was also unusually warm. Flies were troublesome to horses; mosquitoes were buzzing about; the sun was oppressive to the traveller, and the mercury at Eatonton, on the 11th instant, was up to 74° at 8 P.M.!

On the 10th January, 1828, the captain of an English vessel presented Mr. Cowper, of St. Simon's Island, with a few peas which he had brought from England. On the 27th of February, 37 days after, Mr. C. complimented the captain with a peck of fine green peas, a part of the produce of the seed which he had given him!

So warm was this winter, that the cotton plant in some places was not killed, and sprouts from the old roots sprung up and produced a new crop, without the labor of planting.

All the winter of 1828-9 was very mild, till the 9th of January, 1829. On the 9th, at 4 P. M. the mercury was at 76° , and on the 11th, at 6 A. M. it was down to 16° !—a change of 60 degrees in about 36 hours! The remainder of the winter and spring was colder than ever before known. Scarcely a night of February or March but in which there was frost. No peach

bloom was seen till about the 1st April; whereas they generally appear about the 1st of February.

There is no purer water, nor any healthier climate on the globe, than is found in the northern section of this State. Many individuals have seen the frosts of a hundred winters. In the months of August, September, and October, the bilious fever obtains in the lower and middle sections of the State; but for the two last years very few deaths have been occasioned by it.

Rain.—The quantity which falls in a year in this State, is from 42 to 47 inches. Showers are frequently so partial, that only one, or a part of one plantation is moistened by them, while all around is parched with drought.

Zoology.—The alligator a loathsome amphibious animal, and the ugliest creature that crawls or walks on this earth, infests the rivers of Georgia. It has been found in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, and even in Murder creek; but does not frequent the upper parts of the State. In 1800, Mr. Elicott opened several of them, and found in their stomach, wood, charcoal, and various indigestible substances. It is supposed they swallow these substances in order to prevent the parts of the stomach from collapsing during the dormant state, when they take no sustenance.

The largest alligators are 16 feet long. Before stormy weather they make a singular roar or bellow.

When killed, the body emits an intolerable smell of musk, and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They will chase children; and a negro girl was so much injured by one, that it became necessary to

amputate her arm. It is difficult for them to overtake that which they would devour, because they cannot make a quick lateral movement, or change their direction. They are destructive to calves and pigs, and their skins are good for tanning. It is said a rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless it goes in a particular direction.

The *Opposum* is a singular animal, about the size of the woodchuck of the northern States, and of a light greyish color. It climbs trees, and is very fond of poultry. It has ten or twelve young at a time, and when attacked, these hide themselves in a kind of pouch which nature has provided under the abdomen of the dam. It is a most deceitful little rogue, and, as soon as caught by the dog, pretends to be dead. This circumstance has given rise to an expression in the country, in regard to any individual who feigns himself sick, or what he is not really, "*He is playing 'possum with you.*"

Gopher is a species of the land turtle, burrowing in the ground in the low country. It is able to walk with a heavy man on its back.

The *coach-whip snake* is a curiosity. The head and a part of the body are black, and the tail brown, resembling very much a carriage-whip.

The *glass snake* is from one to two feet long, and of a grassy green. At some seasons of the year, take it up and falling, it breaks into many pieces; and it is said that after you leave the snake, the parts find each other, coalesce, and the reptile crawls off!

Ornithology.—The mocking bird, (*Turdus Polyglottas*,) peculiar to the Southern States.

may be properly denominated the *nightingale* of America. The color of the bird is a pale blue, with white stripes in its wings, and its size and form do not differ much from those of the *blue jay*, as it is called in New-York. He has a variety of notes, and though he sings no regular and continued strains, he makes a great deal of music. If he could modulate his voice a little better, he would be the most melodious songster in the world. When the moon shines brightly, he frequently sings the whole "live long night."

The *red bird* is one of the most beautiful of his species. The male is of a deep scarlet color, with a tuft upon his head, and about as large as the robin. He whistles as plainly as the mocking bird or parrot, chatters a great deal, and has occasionally one very sweet note. The female is rather a brownish red, and though not destitute of voice, seems to think that *whistling* is not becoming for her sex.

Divisions.—The State is now divided into 76 counties. These counties are also subdivided into militia districts, being from 8 to 12 or more in each county. In each of these districts is a captain and a company of militia.

At its session, in 1825, the Legislature divided the State into seven congressional districts, in each of which a member for Congress is elected; but the act was repealed in 1826. The Senators in Congress are chosen by the Legislature.

Government.—The government of this State is vested in a Governor and the General Assembly, which consists of a Senate and House of

Representatives, all chosen by the people.* The Governor holds his office two years, and members of the Legislature one. Each county sends one senator, and Representatives in proportion to its population, i. e. 3000 representative population entitles to one representative; 7000 to two; 12,000 to four. Persons must be 25 years of age, have been citizens nine years in the United States, and three in this State, before they can be eligible to the office of senator. They must be 21 years old, have been citizens seven years in the United States, and three in Georgia, to entitle them to a seat as representatives; and must possess a freehold, the senators of \$500, and the representatives of \$250. The President of the Senate is Governor ex-officio, in case of the death or incapacity of the Governor. The elections are held on the first Monday in October, and the Legislature assembles on the first Monday in November, and generally sits about two months.

Judiciary.—The power of administering the laws is vested in a superior and inferior courts, and in a magistrates' court.† There are eight‡ Judiciary Circuits, for each of which a Judge of the Superior Court, who holds his office three years, is appointed by the Legislature. The judge and grand jury, in the respective Circuits, constitute a Court of Equity.

* The first election of Governor by the people was in October 1825.

† There are Mayors' Courts in the cities of Savannah, Augusta, and Darien.

‡ Names of the circuits are Chattahoochee, Middle, Eastern, Northern, Flint, Ocmulgee, Southern, and Western.

The Judges of the Inferior Courts, five in each county, are elected by the people. Their jurisdiction extends to civil causes of all kinds and of any amount, except where the title to lands is concerned. They also try slaves for capital crimes, officiate as a Court of Probate, and are the general guardians of the poor.

There are two magistrates in each militia district, who hold courts monthly. They take cognizance of debts to the amount of \$30 dollars, with interest and costs, and also of the crimes of slaves which are not capital.

Factories.—Factories to make cotton and woollen cloths have been established in two or three counties; but owing to the high price of labor, they have been but short-lived. Since the late Tariff, however, they have begun to start up in several places.

Iron Works have been in operation in several places; but, like factories, they have existed but a short time.

Manufactures.—Leather, shoes, hats, carriages, saddles, cabinet work, cotton and woollen cloths, &c. are manufactured throughout the State. But little is manufactured in the southern section, even for the blacks; but homespun in the upper sections, is worn by the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants. Much, however, is imported for every part of the State.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, ochre, marble, and limestone are found in this State.

Imports.—West India goods, wines, teas, fish, articles of clothing, Irish potatos, apples, cider, shoes, harness leather, saddles, iron, hardware and cutlery, books and stationary, cotton bagging, shoe thread, &c. &c. are brought into the

State through our seaports. Horses, mules, neat cattle, hogs, and some cotton bagging are sent us from the western States. We pay our thousands for these last named articles annually, and we might ourselves raise them. Nearly one million has been paid for them this year.

Exports.—There were exported from Savannah, for twelve months, ending 30th September, 1825—

FOREIGN, COASTWISE,	BAGS OF COTTON.		RICE.	TOBACCO.
	Upland.	S. Island	Tierces	Hh'ds.
	57401 72525	7505 264	2154 5081	11 3
	129926	7769	7235	14

From 30th September 1825, to 30th September 1826.

FOREIGN, COASTWISE,	BAGS OF COTTON.		RICE.	TOBACCO.
	Upland	S. Island	Tierces	Hh'ds.
	102616 81622	5870 470	4978 6477	123 47
	184238	6240	11455	170

Value at the present low prices, \$6,800,000.

These exports were from Savannah, from Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's; the amount is not ascertained. The lumber, &c. &c. from Savannah would amount to some thousands.

Value of Exports for the State of Georgia, from the 1st October to the 30th September in each year.

Years.	Amount.
1790 to 1791	491,250
1791 to 1792	459,106
1792 to 1793	520,955
1793 to 1794	263,852
1794 to 1795	695,986
1795 to 1796	950,158
1796 to 1797	644,307
1797 to 1798	961,848
1798 to 1799	1,396,759
1799 to 1800	2,174,268
1800 to 1801	1,755,939
1801 to 1802	1,854,951

Domestic Products, distinguished from those of Foreign.

YEARS.	DOMESTIC.	FOREIGN.	TOTAL.
1802 to 1803	2,345,387	25,488	2,370,875
1803 to 1804	2,003,227	74,345	2,077,572
1804 to 1805	2,351,169	43,677	2,394,846
1805 to 1806	82,764		82,764
1806 to 1807	3,710,776	34,069	3,744,845
1807 to 1808	24,626		24,626
1808 to 1809	1,082,108		1,082,108
1809 to 1810	2,234,912	3,774	2,238,686
1810 to 1811	2,557,225	11,641	2,568,866
1811 to 1812	1,066,703		1,066,703
1812 to 1813	1,094,595		1,094,597
1813 to 1814	2,147,449	35,672	2,183,121
1814 to 1815	4,146,057	26,262	4,172,319
1815 to 1816	7,436,692	75,237	7,511,929
1816 to 1817	8,830,831	259,883	8,790,714
1817 to 1818	10,977,051	155,044	11,132,095
1818 to 1819	6,241,958	68,473	6,310,431
1819 to 1820	6,525,011	69,608	6,594,619

Value of Merchandize imported.

YEARS.	IN AMERICAN VESSELS.	IN FOREIGN VESSELS.	TOTAL.
1821	757,622	245,062	1,002,684
1822	762,333	227,258	989,591
1823	496,475	174,230	670,705
1824	413,164	138,719	551,883
1825	303,079	40,277	343,356
1826	213,491	82,562	296,053
1827	328,757	94,368	223,122

Value of Merchandize exported.
Domestic Products.

YEARS.	IN AMERICAN VESSELS.	IN FOREIGN VESSELS.	TOTAL.
1821	4,133,054	1,846,941	5,979,995
1822	4,106,121	1,377,099	5,483,220
1823	5,227,962	1,051,923	4,279,885
1824	3,374,774	1,244,979	4,619,753
1825	3,665,055	555,884	4,220,939
1826	3,814,568	323,852	4,138,420
1827	3,431,431	800,384	4,295,815

Foreign Products.

YEARS.	IN AMERICAN VESSELS.	IN FOREIGN VESSELS.	TOTAL.
1821	6,632	27,683	34,315
1822	600	1,050	1,650
1823	2,731	11,050	13,781
1824	3,194	1,035	4,228
1825	859	1,035	1,894
1826	1,199		1,199
1827			

Total of Domestic and Foreign Products.

1821	-	-	-	6,014,310
1822	-	-	-	5,484,870
1823	-	-	-	4,293,666
1824	-	-	-	4,623,982
1825	-	-	-	4,222,833
1826	-	-	-	4,139,619
1827	-	-	-	4,295,815

Militia.—There are 40,000 men subject to perform military duty. Many of those, however, are but poorly equipped. If the spirit which obtains in some places for raising and disciplining independent companies, should prevail extensively, we should have a more effective force to repel invasion.

Revenue.—The permanent revenue is derived from taxes on lands and negroes, pleasure carriages, banks, licenses to venders of merchandize and retailers of spirituous liquors, and on auction sales; and from dividends on bank stock and University bonds.

The aggregate amount of cash in the treasury, bank stock, and debts due the State on the 2d December, 1825, was \$2,184,149 77; of this sum the cash in the treasury was \$885,159 73. The State tax is annually about \$133,000.

There are other sources of revenue, such as sales of fractions, fees or grants and testimonials, &c. &c. but these cannot be considered permanent.

The funds of this State of every kind, including bank stock at its original cost, cash in the treasury, bonds, balances due by tax collectors, &c. &c. according to the report made by the Committee of Finance at the late session of the Legislature, was \$2,307,288 12½. Many of the bonds, such for instance as the remnant of those given for the purchase of fractions in Baldwin and Wilkinson, upwards of twenty years ago, and amounting to \$22,418, will be collected at this late day, if collectable at all, with great difficulty. Much of the debt of \$61,722, due by tax collectors, must also be lost by the insolvency, in many cases, of both principal and secu-

rities. Allowing, however, liberally for such losses, the amount of the State fund is still considerable: Adding the sum for which the fractions and other public lands were lately sold, \$339,651 33 $\frac{1}{4}$, (one-fifth of which has been paid, and the balance payable in four annual instalments,) makes the gross amount of \$2,639,939 46 $\frac{1}{4}$.—*Milledgeville Recorder*, 1829.

The receipts into the treasury up to the 31st day of October, 1828, amounted to the sum of - - - - \$181,155 00

Balance in the treasury, 26th November, 1827, - - - 637,303 00

Total, - - - \$818,458 00

The expenditures during the last political year, ending on the 31st October, 1828, amounted to 186,900 00

Leaving a balance in the treasury of - - - 631,558 00

This balance in the treasury consists of Darien bills, - 385,558 00
Current bills, - 195,000 00
Check on State Bank, 50,000 00
Specie, - - 1,000 00

\$631,558 00

Antiquities.—That Georgia was settled in many parts by a race of civilized people, long before the existence of General Oglethorpe, admits of not the shadow of a doubt. In Greene Hancock, Bibb, Coweta, Habersham, De Kalb and other counties, are the remains of forts

tumuli, which existed so long ago, that the present tribes of Indians are unable to give any account of their origin, even through the uncertain medium of tradition.

An entrenchment in Coweta, covers in a circular form, seven or eight acres, surrounded by a ditch. The site is well suited for the defence of those within, being on a neck of land, betwixt two creeks, safely protected.

On Shoulderbone creek, in Hancock; on Mr. Shiver's plantation, are three mounds, the largest of which covers an acre and a half, and is 150 feet high. This is surrounded by a regularly constructed entrenchment, *projected and executed upon the best rules of fortification*. The ditch, which is in the form of a parallelogram, is not yet filled up, and before the land was cleared, was three feet deep. Ten years ago several persons were determined to see what was contained in the mound; but their patience was exhausted by a few days' labor. Ten feet from the top, they passed through a smooth dirt floor, and which was evidently that of a large tenement, since caved in. There is another mound about 200 yards distant, and seems to have been for the purpose of protecting the spring.

In the vicinity of Macon are several, the largest of which is about half a mile below the bridge, on the east side of the river, and is in the shape of a cone flattened at the top. This rests on more than an acre of ground.

In Greene, near the mouth of Harris' creek, 10 miles above Greensborough, on the east side of the Oconee, are several mounds and forts. Near a fort, an iron claw hammer was found in 1787, just after the country was settled, and well

burnt brick were ploughed up! On the forts were trees at least 200 years old.

A cedar post, of octagon form, was standing in a small fort at the Cherokee Corner, with a † cut on it, long before the land was ceded by the Indians.

Hammers, swords, gun-locks, &c. have been found in various sections of the State, in the first settling of them.

A piece of silver coin, about the size of a half dollar, was found near Macon, in 1819, much worn by attrition, bearing marks of great age, with a † on it, and "760," appearing somewhat like this figure:



But how shall we *account* for these wonders? This no doubt is a difficult task, and one which the reader has no right to demand of the author: it is sufficient for the design of his book to state facts, and leave it to his *wise* readers to form their opinions in regard to them as they please. He will, however, leave a few suggestions on this subject.

There are three kinds of mounds in our State,—the large ones described above, smaller ones, containing human bones and Indian implements of war, and regular fortifications. These last were, without doubt, constructed by European adventurers, either before or after Columbus visited our shores. In his *History of North Carolina*, *Williamson* has in substance this passage: "Ferdi-

nand de Soto landed in Florida in May 1539, with 600 men and 200 horses. This adventurer had served with Pizarro in South America, and shared the spoils of Peru. He came in quest of gold, not with any design to plant a colony. He passed the second winter among the Chickasaws, who had the address to get some of his horses. He crossed the Mississippi, and died on Red river."

Tradition informs us that a number of persons from Wales passed a winter in Georgia, and made potash.

A learned *savant* of Copenhagen has given us assurance, lately, that he has in possession manuscript descriptions of America, written by adventurers who had visited it in the latter part of the 10th century! "It was in the year 985 that America was first discovered by *Biaske Herjeufsen*; but he did not land. In the year 1000, or perhaps earlier, the coast was visited by *Leif*, a son of *Erik the Red*, who first colonized Greenland." Now if these documents be genuine, the conjectures of antiquaries about our mounds and fortifications will be over. The great difficulty has lain in assuming it as a fact, that Columbus first saw the new world. This is the logic employed:—America was not discovered till 1492; the Indians were then on the soil; the mounds must have been constructed by a civilized people, at least 300 years ago; but there were no civilized people living in America 300 years ago; therefore, all is vague conjecture. But if the learned Dane shall show that civilized people were here as early as the year 1000, then we can account for these artificial tumuli.

Evidences that the Ocean once overflowed the south eastern part of the State.—In the S. E. corner of Burke, is a spot called *Shell Bluff*, and which is composed of oyster shells 80 feet deep on the bank of the Savannah. At Hartford are great quantities of sea shells. Millstones are prepared in Burke, and the quarry from which they are dug is formed of sea shells.—These millstones are full of petrified oysters, cork-shells, &c. A rotten limestone, formed of vegetable productions and sea-shells, pervades all the lower counties in this State; and as deep into the earth as man has yet penetrated, sea-shells are to be found.

The following Table exhibits the medium length and breadth of the several Counties in the State, and the population, white and black, &c. There may be some inaccuracy in regard to some of the new Counties, for no correct map of them was at hand. The census was taken in 1824.

Counties.	Medium.		Area. sq'e m.	Population.		Total.	Repre- sentati. Pop.	Gross amount of taxes paid in 1825.
	L.	B.		White.	Black.			
Appling,†	55	35	1925	1264		1264	1264	\$302 42
Baker,§	38	30	1140					
Baldwin,	16	15½	244	3596	5495	9091	6851	4054 90
Bibb,	19	16	304	2223	1157	3380	2917	675 42
Bryan,	36	12	432	333	2288	3121	2106	860 10
Bullock,	43	22	946	2357	730	3087	2797	744 61
Burke,	32½	32	1040	5438	6339	11777	9241	3456 81
Butts,§	17	13	221			4920		
Camden,	45	25	1125	1533	3096	4629	3391	2881 88
Campbell,	16	12	192					
Carroll,	26	22	572					
Chatham,	28	15	420	4902	10800	15702	11382	19990 28

Counties.	Medium.		Area. sq e m.	Population.		Total.	Repre- sentati. Pop.	Gross amount of taxes paid in 1825.
	L.	B.		White.	Black.			
Clarke,	20	14	280	5181	4205	9386	7704	\$2670 83
Columbia,	25	20	500	4106	7239	11345	8455	3565 32
Coweta,	27	18	486					
Crawford,	17	17	289	1781	579	2360	2128	221 77
Decatur, §	36	25	1906			1463		
DeKalb, †	25	19	475	3569		3569	3569	384 58
Dooly,	35	32	1120	611	161	772	707	82 26
Early,	38	28	1064	1069	297	1366	1242	286 68
Effingham,	30	16	480	1449	1217	2666	2180	996 79
Elbert,	32	16	512	6046	8454	14500	11118	3226 34
Emanuel,	38	31	480	2489	478	2967	2776	527 86
Fayette,	27	13	351	2127	461	2588	2421	275 65
Franklin,	26	25	650	6930	1899	8822	8070	1791 92
Glynn,	22	18	396	410	3008	3418	2215	1200 68
Greene,	22	17	374	5962	7573	13535	10506	4221 82
Gwinnett,	29	19	551	6943	920	7863	7495	1098 15
Habersham,	31	23	713	3935	516	4451	4244	718 76

Counties.	Medium.		Area. sq' e m.	Population.		Total.	Repre- sentati- Pop.	Gross amount of taxes paid in 1825.
	L.	B.		White.	Black.			
Hall,	30	24	720	7633	612	8245	8001	\$962 56
Hancock,	22	20	440	5629	7546	13175	10156	3910 68
Harris,	20	18	360					
Henry,	27	15	405	4387	1093	5480	5043	610 14
Houston,	35	25	875	1448	325	1773	1623	191 50
Irwin,†	52	28	1456	411		411	411	82 63
Jackson,	23	18	414	7118	2457	9575	8593	1975 94
Jasper,	24	16	384	10207	6714	16921	14237	4475 36
Jefferson,	28	21	588	3927	3156	7083	5820	2192 33
Jones,	21	18	378	8953	7545	16498	13480	4118 59
Laurens,	32	22	704	3624	2260	5884	4980	1535 79
Lee,	40	25	1000					
Liberty,	41	15	615	1686	5743	7429	5132	2670 16
Lincoln,	22	9	198	2964	3055	6019	4797	1575 37
Lowndes,§	51	41	2091					
Madison,	14	13	182	3066	862	3928	3475	331 89
M'Intosh,	40	16	640	1255	3874	5129	3580	3316 62

Counties.	Medium.		Area. sq' e m.	Population.		Total.	Repre- sentati. Pop.	Gross amount of taxes paid in 1825.
	L.	B.		White.	Black.			
Marion,	32	23	736					
Merriwether,	26	17	442					
Monroe,	21	16	336	5971	3313	9284	7955	\$1324 94
Montgomery,	26	24	624	1101	517	1618	1441	512 95
Morgan,	17	16	272	7204	6665	13869	11197	4413 54
Muskegee,	23	18	414					
Newton,	22	15	330	5555	1916	7471	6704	1150 53
Oglethorpe,	28	16	448	6190	7618	13808	10761	4082 51
Pike,	23	17	391	2869	954	3823	3442	338 79
Pulaski,	32	17	544	2477	1734	4211	3818	1065 04
Putnam,	20	18	360	7783	7890	15673	12522	4362 00
Rabun,	20	18	360	1089	37	1126	1110	87 58
Randolph,	40	27	1080					
Richmond,	21	15	315	4484	4720	9204	7316	14160 94
Scriven,	30	18	540	2342	2115	4457	3611	1492 31
Talbot,	25	18	450					
Taliaferro,	16	11	176					

Counties.	Medium.		Area. sq & m.	Population.		Total. Pop.	Repre- sentati- on.	Gross amount of taxes paid in 1825.
	L.	B.		White.	Black.			
Tatnall,	35	34	1190	2139	579	2718	2487	\$607 70
Telfair,	23	18	414	1483	567	2050	1823	449 75
Thomas, §	37	25	952			1075		
Troup,	23	16	368			2506		
Twigs,	25	14	350	5719	3287	9006	7791	2144 65
Upson, §	24	16	384					
Walton,	35	18	630	5461	1386	6877	6323	1199 57
Ware, §	55	53	2915					
Warren,	26	16	461	6583	4664	11247	9382	2766 28
Washington	27	24	648	6394	3685	10079	8605	2549 37
Wayne,	33	18	594	844	815	1659	1153	320 92
Wilkes,	23	17	374	7019	9956	16275	12992	5727 60
Wilkinson,	25	18	450	5144	2663	7806	6749	1307 25
			Total,	223048	175882	400930	331475	\$132995 63†

‡ Counties concerning which no return of the black population was made.

Those counties thus marked (§) were organized since the census of 1824. The census of some of the counties formed since 1824, has been taken, and is inserted.

† Half of this sum is retained in the several counties for county purposes, so that the net amount paid into the State Treasury, after deducting fifteen per centum for collecting, there will remain but \$56,527 77. Of this sum the legislature received for their pay \$43,119 80.

Georgia Legislature.

Agreeably to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Comptroller General laid before that body statements of the tax paid by each county of this State, for the years 1826 and 1827, and of the amount received by the Senators and Representatives of each county for the year 1827. From these statements we have made the following table, for the year 1827, showing the amount received by every tax collector, the amount paid or to be paid into the treasury by each county, and the amount paid to each representation of the counties. The first column contains the gross amount collected; the second the amount paid or to be paid into the treasury; the third the pay of each representation for the year 1827; and the fourth the amount paid to each representation above the amount of tax received or to be received.

Appling,	\$201 92	\$100 96	\$492 00	\$391 04
Baker,	119 02	59 51	520 00	460 49
Baldwin,	3855 72	1927 86	638 00	
Bibb,	2410 22	1240 11	424 00	
Bulloch,	616 26	308 13	504 00	195 87
Burke	3421 70	1710 85	917 00	
Butts,	996 76	498 38	425 00	
Bryan,	870 84	435 42	532 90	95 38
Camden,	2575 38	1287 69	936 00	
Chatham,	16973 06	8486 53	1072 00	
Clark,	2885 98	1442 99	912 00	
Carroll,	108 38	54 19	534 00	479 8
Columbia,	3504 30	1752 15	886 00	
Coweta,	280 18	140 09	508 00	367
Crawford,	859 84	429 92	443 00	1



HISTORY.

39

atur,	387 54	193 77	464 00	270 23
Kalb,	1405 62	702 81	716 00	13 19
ly,	212 47	106 23	468 00	361 77
gham,	816 86	408 43	512 00	103 57
y,			570 00	570 00
ert	3080 94	1540 47	973 00	
nuel,	448 52	224 26	444 00	219 74
ette,	1092 94	546 47	480 00	
iklin,	1617 06	808 53	964 00	155 47
in,	1431 44	715 72	592 00	
ene,	3832 72	1916 36	956 00	
nnett,	1735 52	867 76	984 00	116 24
ersham,	914 66	457 33	764 00	306 67
,	1042 44	521 22	1000 00	478 78
cock,	3565 76	1782 88	856 00	
ry,	1552 44	776 22	698 00	
ston,	932 42	466 21	468 00	1 79
son,	1946 76	973 38	960 00	
er,	3957 30	1978 65	1057 00	
n			490 00	490 00
rson,	1999 06	549 53	650 00	100 47
s,	4282 84	2141 42	1059 80	
rens,	1590 32	795 16	656 20	
rty,	2713 42	1356 71	840 00	
			536 00	536 00
oln,	1515 94	757 97	762 00	4 03
ndes,			504 00	504 00
ison,	807 16	403 58	756 00	352 42
ntosh,	2951 98	1475 99	848 00	
roc,	3598 48	1799 24	876 00	
gan,	4056 92	2028 46	874 00	
tgomery,	281 18	140 59	476 00	335 45
cogee,			496 00	496 00
ton,	1917 35	958 67	670 00	
thorpe,	4039 82	2019 91	868 00	
,	1024 78	512 39	472 00	
ski,	1070 10	535 05	673 00	137 95
iam,	4176 24	2088 12	1132 00	
un,	199 25	99 62	532 00	
mond,	14920 54	7460 27	926 00	
ven,	1334 64	667 32	776 00	108 68
all,	663 40	331 70	505 00	172 30

Telfair,			486 00	486 00
Taliaferro	1266 34	633 17	440 00	
Thomas,	455 44	227 72	464 00	336 28
Troup,	211 60	105 80	504 00	398 20
Twiggs,	2008 72	1004 36	860 00	
Upton,	1326 38	663 19	470 00	
Walton,	1717 48	858 74	678 00	
Warren,	2460 04	1230 02	884 00	
Washington,	2150 76	1075 38	845 00	
Wilkes,	4582 42	2291 21	1077 00	
Wilkinson,	1243 52	621 76	626 00	4 24
Wayne,	294 76	147 38	552 00	404 62
Ware,	98 16	49 08	525 00	475 92
<hr/>				
	139782 01	69890 99	48535 00	9944 75

From the above table it appears that the taxes paid in the year 1827, by the citizens of the several counties, except Early, Irwin, Lee, Lowndes, Muscogee, and Telfair, which made no returns, amount to \$139,782 01; that of this amount one half only, \$69,890 99, goes into the treasury; that the pay of the members of the legislature of 1827, amounted to \$48,535 00; and that the amount of taxes paid or to be paid into the treasury, from 35 counties, is less by \$9,944 75, than the pay of their representations in the legislature. The amount of the taxes, from those 35 counties, going into the treasury, will be only \$10,822 25; and the pay of their representations in 1827, 35 senators and 49 representatives, amounted to \$20,767 00. The pay alone of all the members amounted to \$48,535 00, and the amount of taxes received, or to be received, is \$69,890 99, leaving a balance of \$11,355 99!

In 1829, when Campbell and Randolph are organized, there will be 76 senators and 138

representatives; in all 214 legislators for 400,000 people!—about one to 1869 persons! Surely we ought to be well governed. It is to be questioned whether any other State is *blessed* with as many *law-makers*.

Appropriations for the political year, 1829.

Salary of the Governor,	- -	\$3,000
Secretaries to the Governor, each	-	1,000
Secretary of State, Treasurer, Surveyor, and Comptroller General, each	-	2,000
Clerk H. R. and Sec. Senate, each	-	600
Judges of the Superior courts, each	-	2,100
Attorney and Solicitors General, each		225
Three inspectors of the Penitentiary, each		224
For the support of the Penitentiary,	-	5,000
Printing fund,	- - - -	20,000
Contingent fund,	- - - -	20,000
Members of the legislature, each,	\$4 per day.	

President of the Senate, and Speaker of the house, 6, and all 4 dollars for every 20 miles in coming and returning from the seat of government.

Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, each 6 dollars.

Contingent expenses for do. each 60 dolls.

Five clerks, each, per day 6 dollars.

Five clerks of committees, each 80 dolls.

Clerk of the joint penitentiary committee, 50 dollars.

Messengers and door keepers, each, per day, 4 dollars.

For airing and scouring the senate and representative chambers, winding clock,
&c. - - - - -

Thomas Mitchell, for surveying islands in the Chattahoochee, - - -	1,065
T. B. Howard, Comp. Gen. for preparing a list of balances due the State, -	400
For the use of the academies of the coun- ties of Carroll, Coweta, Troup, Merri- wether, Harris, Talbot, Muscogee, Lee and Marion, to be equally divided,	7,335
Carlton Wellborn, - - -	350
B. F. Harris, late sol. gen. Flint circuit,	340
C. C. Birch, contractor for the enlarge- ment of the state house when the work is completed. - - -	700
To the trustees of the poor school fund in Habersham, - - -	520
W. C. Dawson, - - -	500

State Officers.—John Forsyth, Governor, Everard Hamilton, Secretary of State. John Bethune, Surveyor General. Hines Holt, Treasurer. T. B. Howard, Comptroller General.

Judges.—Messrs. Crawford, Cobb, Colquit, Strong, Holt, Law, Clayton, and Holt.

Thomas Stocks, President of the Senate, Jebb Hudson, Speaker of House of Representatives.

Religion.—The most numerous denominations are the Baptists and Methodists. The Presbyterians have several churches, and are fast increasing. There are also in the State Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, *Christ*-ians and Jews. (See Table.)

Population.—By the census of 1790, there were found to be but 82,000 inhabitants; in 1800, 162,000; in 1810, 252,432, of whom 145,414 were slaves; in 1820, 340,989; in 1824, 225,048 white, and 175,882 black population: total, 400,930.

Benevolent Institutions.—There are in this State about 40 Bible Societies, besides scores of Missionary, Education, and Tract Societies, and Sabbath Schools; but as these are published yearly in the Almanacs, and as they frequently change, it was thought unnecessary to give them a place in this work.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Number of Academies.</i>
Appling,	1264	Holmesville.	No academy organized.
Baker,		Byron.	No academy organized.
Baldwin,	9091	Milledgeville.	Two, Milledge and Scottsborough
Bibb,	3380	Macon.	Three, Macon, Lake, and Washington.
Bryan,	3112	C. H.	No academy organized.
Bulloch,	3087	Statesboro.	No academy organized.
Burke,	11777	Waynesboro.	1 academy.
Butts,	4930	Jackson.	1 academy.
Camden,	4629	Jefferson.	1 academy.
Campbell,		Campbellton.	No academy organized.
Carroll,		Carrollton.	No academy organized.
Chatham,	15702	Savannah.	1 academy.
Clarke,	9386	Watkinsville.	Three, Watkinsville, Salem, and Grammar School.
Columbia,	11345	Applington.	Three academies, Applington, Wrightsboro, and [Watson's.
Coweta,		Newnan.	No academy.
Crawford,	2360	Knoxville.	1 academy.
Decatur	1463	Bainbridge.	No academy.
DeKalb,	3569	Decatur.	1 academy.
Dooly,	772	Berrien.	No academy.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Number of Academies.</i>
Early,	1366	Blakely,	No academy
Effingham,	2666	Springfield,	One academy at Springfield.
Elbert,	14500	Elberton,	Four, Elberton, Ruckersville, &c. &c.
Emanuel,	2967	Swainsboro.	None.
Fayette,	2588	Fayetteville,	One academy.
Franklin,	8829	Carnesville.	One academy.
Glynn,	3418	Brunswick,	One academy.
Greene,	13535	Greensboro.	Two, Greensboro and La Fayette Hall.
Gwinnett,	7803	Lawrenceville,	One academy.
Habersham,	4451	Clarksville.	One academy.
Hall,	8245	Gainesville.	One academy.
Hancock,	13175	Sparta.	Three, Sparta (female), Mt. Zion, and Powelton.
Harris,		Hamilton.	None.
Henry,	5480	M'Donough.	One academy.
Houston,	1773	Perry.	None.
Irwin,	411	Irwinville.	None.
Jackson,	9575	Jefferson.	Seven; but common schools are probably meant;
Jasper,	16921	Monticello.	Two, Monticello and Hillsboro. [say one.
Jefferson,	7083	Louisville.	One academy.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Number of Academies.</i>
Jones,	16498	Clinton,	Three, Clinton, Fortville, and Planters'.
Laurens,	5884	Dublin.	One academy.
Lee,		Leesburg.	None.
Liberty,	7429	Riceborough,	Two, Sunbury and Walthourville.
Lincoln,	6019	Lincolnton.	Three, Lincolnton, Goshen, &c.
Lowndes,		Franklinville.	None.
Madison,	3928	Danielsville,	One academy.
McIntosh,	5129	Darien.	One at Piedmont.
Marion,		Marionville.	None.
Merriwether,		Greeneville.	None.
Monroe,	9284	Forsythe.	Three, Forsythe, Cicero, and Rock Spring.
Montgomery,	1618	Mount Vernon.	One academy.
Morgan,	13869	Madison.	One academy.
Muscogee,		Columbus.	None.

Rabun,	1126	Claytonville.	Two, Clayton and Virgil Hall.
Randolph,	9204	C. H.	None.
Richmond,	4457	Augusta.	One academy and branch.
Scriven,		Jacksonboro.	None.
Talbot,		Talbotton.	None.
Taliaferro,		Crawfordsville.	One academy.
Tattnall,	2718	C. H.	None.
Telfair,	2050	Jacksonville.	None.
Thomas,		Thomasville.	None.
Troup,	2506	Lagrange.	None.
Twigs,	9006	Marion.	Two, Marion and Ocmulgee.
Upson,		Thomasston.	Two, Thompaston and ———.
Walton,	6877	Monroe.	One academy.
Ware,		Wareborough.	None.
Warren,	11247	Warrenton.	Three, Warrenton, Monheghan, and Locust Grove.
Washington,	10079	Saundersville.	One academy.
Wayne,	1659	Tuckersville.	One at Mineral Springs.
Wilkes,	16975	Washington.	One academy.
Wilkinson.	7806	Irwinton.	One academy.

In all 76. About ten of these have become extinct, and ought not to be called academies. About twenty more have received charters, but have not yet been brought into operation

GAZETTEER.

ALA

Alapahaw river rises in Dooly county, runs S. E. thence S. through Irwin and Lowndes, within a few miles of Ware, into the Suwaney, in Florida. On the line between Georgia and Florida, this river is 118 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. It is about 100 miles in length.—The Withlocooche falls into the Suwaney a few miles below the Alapahaw.

Alatamaha river is the largest in the State, and is formed by the union of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, just below the 32° of North Lat. Its average breadth is 600 yards, its depth 8 feet, and its length 120 miles.

D

ALA

In its course, which is South Easterly, receiving the Ohoopee from the North, it separates Tatnall and a part of Liberty co. from Appling, McIntosh from Wayne and Glynn counties, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean, by several mouths, between Sapello and St. Simon's Islands. This river has 14 feet of water at the Bar, and steamboats of a large size have ascended the Oconee branch to Milledgeville, and the Ocmulgee to Macon; but owing to shallows and obstructions, poll boats are chiefly used to carry down the produce of the country, and bring up goods to

the above named towns. Several thousand dollars have been expended to render this river navigable for steamboats; but *nature* has as yet received very little assistance from *art*.—Tides flow up 28 miles above the Bar. The route of a canal, to connect this river with the Ogeeche and Savannah, has been surveyed, and the estimated cost to the first named river is \$621,156 60. (See Canals.) Large vessels come up to Darien.

Altamaha Sound unites the above river with the ocean, and its various channels embrace several beautiful Islands.

Altamaha Canal.—(See Canals.)

Alcovee river has its origin in Gwinnett, about three miles N. E. Lawrenceville, and is the eastern fork of the Ocmulgee. The Yellow river and South fork, the other two principal branches, unite about 50 miles above

Macon, 12 N. W. Monticello, and Alcovee falls into them one mile below. Boats have descended to Macon from this confluence, and even from some of the branches above; but most of the cotton is transported on wagons. Ulcofauhatcha is the Indian name for the river.

Alleghany Mountains terminate in this State. The ridge, known by this name, passes in a S. W. direction, nearly through the United States from the Hudson river in New-York.—They can be seen in Habersham and Rabun counties, from the top of the College building at Athens, and the sight of them gives a sweet relief to the eye of the traveller, who all along from Savannah has often sought deliverance from the monotonous sameness of surrounding objects.

Alligator creek is in the N. E. part of Montgomery, and flows

Pendleton creek. There are two creeks of this name in Telfair, and one rising in Pulaski, and falling into the Palmetto in Laurens.

Allison's creek, one in Jones, and another in Greene.

Appalachee river rises N. E. of the source of the Alcovee, and runs S. E. into the Oconee, six miles West from Greensboro. It is about 130 feet wide at its mouth, 5 feet deep, and 80 miles long.—There are three toll bridges across this river;—Hodge's, below Trimble's bridge;—Floyd's, 3 miles W. from Salem, in the south part of Clarke county, and Middlebrook's, 6 miles above.

Appling county (See No. 1 in the Appendix, under the head Biography) is bounded on the N. by the Alatomaha, which separates it from Montgomery and Tattall counties; N. E. by a corner of Liberty; E.

by Wayne; S. by Ware, and W. by Irwin and Telfair; N. W. by the Ocmulgee. A district of this county was added to Telfair. This is now a large county, though Ware was taken from it, and some part of Telfair.

This county is a part of that territory, the title to which was extinguished by the treaty of Fort Jackson, and organized in 1819.

Holmesville is the capital. Population, 1264. The poor school and Academy Funds drawn by this county are amalgamated. The amount raised is \$815, interest \$340—\$1155 About thirty pupils at school on the poor fund in 1828.

Applington, p. t. and cap. Columbia county, on the great Kiokee creek, was named after Col. Daniel Appling, and contains 15 houses and 9 stores. C. H. Jail, Academy, and houses of worship for

Baptists and Methodists, built in 1828.—Place much improved in the two last years.

This town is 82 m. E. N. E. M. 23 N. W. Augusta; 30 S. E. Washington; 16 S. E. Wrightsboro. All that is mortal of the Rev. Daniel Marshall, lies a few rods south of the Court House, on the side of the road to Augusta. He was a native of one of the New England States, and one of the first and most useful ministers in Georgia. He founded the Kiokee church in this place, in 1772; but after his death it was removed four miles north, where it worships in a commodious brick building, 60 by 40.

Memory watches the spot, but no "false marble" utters untruths concerning this distinguished herald of salvation. He sleeps neither "forgotten" nor "unsung;" for every *child in the neighborhood can lead you*

to Daniel Marshall's grave, and a short Biographical sketch, and a poem characteristic of the good man, have appeared in print. The disconsolate widow and hapless children of poor Burnside, once a useful member of our Legislature, live in sight of the town. It is said she seldom leaves her solitary abode. If you ask the cause, it was duelling, the hydra that has ruined many a family.

The place is *now* called *Appling*; but I protest against the change: for there is a county of that name, and I hope Applington, for distinction's sake, will be perpetuated.

Athens, p. t. Clarke county, on the west bank of the Oconee, just below the 34° of N. Lat. is 71 miles N. M. 92 N. W. Augusta, 27 N. N. E. Madison, 16 N. W. Lexington, 33 N. Greensboro, and 40 S. S. E. Gainesville,

40 N. W. Washington. The site is 200 feet above the river; and though the ground is uneven, the town has a tasteful appearance.—Many of the dwelling houses, about 85 in number, are elegant, chiefly two stories high, and, with but very few exceptions, painted white. Indeed, if in any part of the State we might look for a display of good taste in the appearance of a town, it would be at the seat of literature. A mighty change has taken place in Athens since 1819: *then* it contained but 32 houses, chiefly between Col. Cobb's and the river; Col. Carnes, however, occupied one a little north west of the Chapel, Mrs. Jones's present residence being in the woods, one fourth of a mile from town! *Now* it covers more than a square mile, besides some neat country seats on both sides the river. In 1801 there

were but two houses in the place.

The public buildings, besides those attached to the College, are neat houses of worship for the Presbyterians and Methodists, and one building for the Baptists. That belonging to the Methodists is nearly square, and has a gallery all around. The Presbyterians' is 64 feet long, including the Portico, and 44 feet wide, with a gallery of only 10 feet at one end. The Portico is supported by four large pillars of the Doric order. The windows are Gothic. This was completed in the spring of 1828; and though it cost hardly \$2000, is one of the neatest houses of worship in the up-country. In June 1828, Athens contained 1100 souls—583 whites, including the college students, and 517 blacks. There were at this time also 26 four-wheel carriages, and as many

gigs and sulkies in the place. There are one or two common schools in Athens, and two respectable Female schools, Mr. Wallace having lately removed his here from Bethlehem. It would be desirable to find other towns showing a public spirit as praiseworthy as does Athens, in constructing bridges, free for all passengers, across the rivers which flow by them. Two of this kind are within the precincts of the town, on the roads leading to Lexington and Danielsville; and another, 3 miles S. W. across the middle fork. Rev. Dr.

Finley, for a few months President of the College, sleeps between it and the river; and the Rev. Hope Hull, one mile S. West.

Athens is the seat of the University of Georgia, called Franklin College. The buildings are two large brick edifices, 120 feet long and 45 wide; one finished in 1804, three stories, and the other in 1825, four stories high, containing rooms for students, a chapel, a two story brick building for the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and Library, and a house for the grammar-school.

From the Savannah Georgian.

We present this morning to our readers a sketch of the history of our *University* (recently received), which, by every lover of literature and of the future prosperity of this State, will be read with intense interest. Its constitu-

tion has hitherto been imperfectly known; & therefore, as it is an anomaly among institutions of the kind, we have ventured to prefix a synopsis of it, as first established under the auspices of Abraham Baldwin.

It consisted in this ;

1. That a board of visitors, to be composed of the Governor, Chief Justice of the State, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, denominated the *Senatus Academicus* of the University of Georgia, should have the general superintendence of the literature of the State, and of another board, to be called the Board of Trustees.

2. That the President of the University should be appointed by the two boards jointly, and removed in like manner.

3. That there should be a stated annual meeting of the *Senatus Academicus*, &c.

4. That the *Senatus Academicus* should consult not only on the affairs of the university, but also the interests of literature throughout the whole State.— Wherefore, it was enjoined upon the mem-

bers, that they should endeavor to obtain an acquaintance with the condition of the several places of education in their respective counties; so that they might be the better able to counsel and assist one another in their system of literary legislation. Upon the basis of these reports from the several senators, it was made the duty of the *Senatus Academicus* to recommend the kind of schools to be instituted in the several parts of the State; and to prescribe the different modes of instruction and branches of learning to be inculcated therein; not only so, but likewise to examine and recommend the instructors to be employed in them, or to appoint persons for that purpose. Moreover, the Charter of the University makes it imperative on the President, and some of the members of the *Senatus*

Academicus, so often as the duties of the former will permit, to visit the different Academies in the State, at least once a year, and examine into their order and condition.

5. The Charter declares, that all public schools, instituted or to be supported by funds or public moneys in the State, shall be considered as parts or members of the University; and, further, that the Trustees shall, from time to time, lay before the legislature whatsoever public measures they may deem necessary for the accomplishment of the great and important designs contemplated by it.

All these features of the original charter have not been preserved from the ravages of annual legislation; but yet the foundation and outward structure of the system remain entire.

We believe, that the first commencement

took place in 1804; and as far as our own recollection extends, of College anecdote, the following persons graduated in that year: Gibson Clark, William H. Jackson, A.S. Clayton, Jas. Jackson, Williams Rutherford, and Jared Irwin.

Whilst upon this subject, we feel ourselves called upon in a peculiar manner to notice the services of Dr. Jackson to that institution. Whilst professor of Natural Philosophy there, he received the appointment of Secretary of the Legation at Paris; and, during his residence there, employed his time with a single eye to the important trust which he has since resumed, with so much satisfaction to himself, and benefit to his country—an example which a distinguished individual in Europe, when apprized of all the facts, once likened to the conduct of Cincinnatus.

History of the University of Georgia.

In the year 1788-9, the legislature of Georgia made an endowment for the establishment of the University, by a grant, or donation, of 30,000 acres of land, in different parts of the then unlocated territories thereof, and vested the management of it, together with the organization of the institution, with trustees, 17 in number, with power to rent or lease the lands, but not to sell, and to select a proper site for the "University of Georgia."

Propositions were received, and efforts were made, to locate the University in the counties of Hancock, Columbia, Wilkes, Greene, and what was originally Franklin, now Clark county, and after much discussion thereon, the latter was selected, and a donation of 500 acres of land

was liberally made by the late Gov. Milledge, as a proper site for the University, situated on the western bank of the North Oconee river, which place was called and now bears the name of Athens. In the year 1801, and before a suitable building had been erected, the trustees appointed to the Presidency of the Franklin College, Mr. Josiah Meigs, a graduate, and at that time instructor in Yale College, a gentleman of the highest attainments in science and literature, who accepted the appointment and forthwith repaired to this State; and under his superintendence the College at Athens went into operation.

During the Presidency of Mr. Meigs, the prosperity of the College was not great, owing to circumstances beyond the control of

those to whose care it was committed.

Among these circumstances may be enumerated the newness of the country, the frontier situation of the College, being at that time only 15 miles from the Indian boundary, the prejudice of the people against education generally, and against institutions of this kind particularly, and what was more embarrassing than any other cause, the want of funds and public patronage, without which institutions of this kind never flourish. The lands were rented annually for very little, and such was the deficiency of funds, that at no time, during Mr. Meigs' continuance in office, was there ever brought to his aid more than two, and seldom more than one, assistant to the arduous duties of his station. The institution was also destitute of Apparatus and

Library, those indispensable appendages to literary Seminaries. Yet, under all those discouraging circumstances, it is admitted that many of the Alumni of the College, for the period of which we speak, have exercised their talents and acquirements, with much advantage to the country and credit to themselves and the "alma mater," on the Bench, at the Bar, in the Medical art, in Congress Hall and State Legislature.

Mr. Meigs resigned the office of President in 1808-9, and the appointment was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Kollock, of Savannah, who did not, however, accept it. The office was next conferred on the Rev. Dr. Brown, at that time a professor in the South Carolina College, who presided over this institution for nine years.

The principal cause

which hitherto operated to keep the College in obscurity, continued for the greater part of Dr. Brown's administration, viz: the want of funds. In 1816, the trustees asked and obtained leave to sell the lands belonging to the University, and that at a most unfavorable time. It is necessary here to remark, that the College did not retain all the lands originally granted; a tract was lost in settling the boundary between this State and South Carolina, towards the head of Tugalo or Seneca rivers, and another tract was lost, by law suit, in Jackson county.— Other portions of the landed property having been previously sold to defray the expense of buildings, &c. there remained to be sold, in 1816, not exceeding 25,000 acres, which was sold on a credit of 4 annual instalments,

and produced the sum of \$125,000.

The sales having been made on time, the Legislature very judiciously and liberally agreed to receive the bonds, and vest in stock of the State Bank, the amount of \$100,000 for the use of the University, as a permanent endowment, the interest only of which could be drawn or used.

From and after this period the prospects of the College began to brighten, and the trustees were enabled to establish a Professorship of Languages and Natural Philosophy, and filled them with suitable Professors, and also to employ one or more tutors for the instruction of the lower classes.

Dr. Brown continued in office until 1817, when he resigned the appointment, which was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Finley, of

Baskingridge, New Jersey.

Dr. Finley repaired immediately, with his family, to Athens, and entered upon the duties of his office with zeal and much ability, and with as fair prospects of extensive usefulness as any man could have possessed. The talents and reputation of Dr. Finley, eminently qualified him to preside over a literary institution. To a mind well stored with scientific attainments, was added long experience in the instruction & management of youth, a tempered mind, and conciliating deportment.— With advantages such as we have enumerated, the University of Georgiawas regarded as about to assume a stand among the literary institutions of the United States; and under the superintendence of this gentleman, had he lived, the most sanguine *expectations* of its

friends would doubtless have been realized;— but by a mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, he was removed by death in the month of September, having filled the office of President only from the April preceding.

Dr. Finley determined that nothing should remain undone in his power to accomplish; which might advance the interests of the College, and finding it destitute of a Library, he devised the laudable design of endeavoring to raise, by subscription, a sum for the purpose of purchasing books, and laying the foundation of a College Library; with this in view, and also with the desire to become acquainted with the southern men and manners, in the month of July he made a tour through the middle and southern sections of the State, and being unaccustomed to the climate, the

excessive heat of the season added to the fatigue of travelling, produced a bilious attack, which, in August or September, 1818, terminated his short, but useful term of service as President of Franklin College. A considerable amount of money was, however, subscribed, and altho' Dr. Finley lived not, to see the fruit of his labors, yet the money was collected, and the foundation of a College Library was laid, which has since become respectable. Collections were also made for the benefit of the apparatus, and the liberality of one gentleman (Mr. John Marks, of Jasper county) deserves particular mention, who gave the sum of one thousand dollars to the apparatus fund.

The lamented death of Dr. Finley, obscured for a time the brightening prospects of the University. The Trus-

tees next elected the Rev. N. S. S. Beman to fill the vacancy, which he accepted, but who, from some cause or other, resigned the appointment before he entered on its duties, which, as may be supposed, embarrassed the Trustees, and thereby the College remained longer without a head than was for its good. In March 1819, the board elected to the Presidency, the Rev. Dr. Moses Waddel, who has from that time to the present period, presided over it with great advantage to the Institution and much credit to himself. From this period may be dated the permanent and almost uninterrupted prosperity of the College.

Doctor Waddel had taught a large academy in Abbeville, (S. C.) with unparalleled success, for a number of years, under whose tuition a number of the

most distinguished men in Georgia and South Carolina, had received, in whole or in part, their education, and who from long and successful experience had acquired a reputation for the government and instruction of youths, which qualified him perhaps above any man living, to give character and reputation, as subsequent events have abundantly proved.

The number of Students began to increase, & very soon the College family numbered 100, and it has since been frequently more, but never less than that number.

The College soon acquired reputation abroad and gained favor with the Legislature and the people.

The sources of the College revenue were, the dividends on Bank Stock, and the proceeds of Tuition, and having *no other*, the pecuniary concerns of the In-

stitution must have suffered greatly, during the pressure of times which prevented the Bank from making dividends but to a small amount, but for a most salutary provision by the Legislature of 1822, which declared that when the Bank failed to declare 8 per cent. annually, the deficiency should be made up to the College out of any unappropriated monies in the State Treasury—which secures to the College the sum of \$8,000 annually, which added to the Tuition, (\$3,500) makes an annual income of \$11,500.

The excess of revenue over the expenditure, for some years enabled the Board to appropriate considerable sums for the purchase of a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and for the gradual increase of the College Library, which although it is far from

being extensive, is nevertheless respectable; consisting at this time, (1828) of about three thousand well selected volumes. The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus are sufficiently extensive for a College course.

At the same session of the Legislature the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for the purpose of erecting an additional Collegiate Edifice, a building of brick 120 feet long, 50 feet wide and 3 stories high, which, as well as the old buildings, is divided in suitable studies and dormitories; and in the two buildings there can be conveniently accommodated 150 or 200 Students.

In each of these buildings, is an apartment for the Library and recitation rooms. In addition to those already mentioned, there is also a convenient Brick Building for chemical Laboratory and philo-

sophical hall, and lecture rooms for the Professors presiding over these departments.

There is attached to the College a Grammar or preparatory School, in which boys preparing to enter College, are taught free of any charge for tuition; which School is found to be a very useful nursery for the College, in supplying students for the under classes. The teachers of this Academy are paid their salaries from the College funds.

The present organization of Franklin College may be stated thus:

A president with salary pr. ann. \$2200	
A Professor of Natural Philosophy and Botany,	1400
A Pro. Chemistry and Mineralogy,	1400
A Pro. of Mathematics and Astronomy,	1400

A Pro. of Belles Lettres, and Ethics,	1400
2 Tutors in Col- lege, ea. 700,	1400
2 do. in Gram- mar School, ea. \$800,	1600
A Treasurer and Secretary,	650

The income of the College being no greater than its expenditures, the Trustees will not be able to make any further additions to the Library, or effect any future improvement in the institution, without Legislative aid.

Very important appendages to the College are the Demosthenean and Phi Kappa Societies, two literary associations formed by the Students—and any history of the College, which omitted to notice them, would be imperfect.

The object of these societies, is the mutual improvement of its *members*, in elocution,

composition, morals, &c.

A most laudable emulation is excited in each, that its members should excel in every thing that adorns the human character; and they are found to exert an influence over the Students, which no other restraints or incentives could produce, and it has become a matter of importance to have ones name enrolled on the lists of either of those rival Institutions; and there is scarcely a distinguished man in the State who is not an honorary member of one or the other.

The Demosthenean was founded as early as the year 1802, and has now for its accommodation a handsome Brick Building, with a beautiful hall and other apartments, and is in a flourishing condition—its annual meetings are on the 19th February in each year.

The Phi Kappa, tho' of more recent establishment, numbered its eighth anniversary on the 22d Feb. 1828. It has likewise a suitable hall for its use, and is also in a flourishing condition.

To each of these Societies belong select Libraries of about 1000 volumes each.

They meet weekly for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society and on Commencement day of College; and thus have their annual meetings, at which the honorary members who may be in Athens are invited particularly to attend, and at any other of their meetings if they choose.

Extract from the Minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the State of Georgia, in session at Milledgeville, the 10th November, 1828.

In order to introduce

uniformity into the Academicus, connected with the University of Georgia, it is recommended by the Faculty of Franklin College, that the Senatus Academicus prescribe to each the following course of study and authors, to be used preparatory to admission in College, viz:

Murray's Eng. Grammar,

Arithmetic to the end of the cube root,

Ruddiman's Rudiments Corderius, 50 colloquies at least,

Erasmus, at least one half,

Cornelius Nepos, to Atticus,

Cæsar's Commentaries, 6 books,

Cicero's Orations, 9 to be read,

Virgil, the Georgics, Bucolics, & 6 books of the Æneid,

Mair's or Clark's introduction to making Latin,

Wettonhall's Greek Grammar,

Greek Testament, at least through John and the Acts, Græca Minora, to the end of the Dialogues.

The above are necessary to qualify the Student to enter the Freshman Class. In addition to these, the following are necessary for admission into the Sophomore Class, viz:

Xenophon, 4 books,
The whole of Horace,
Homer, one book,
Algebra, through Simple Equations,
Geography, thoroughly
—a knowledge of the
Maps, essential.

On motion, Resolved, That the system recommended by the Faculty of Franklin College, to be studied in the several County Academies, be adopted by this Board, and that the same be published in the several public papers in this town, for the information and

government of a sons entrusted with management of Academies.

ASBURY 1
Sec. Sen. A

The number of students is now more than 100. The Comment is on the 10th of Wednesday in April and the vacation from Commencement one week; half of the year from the first of November to the first of January.

The two individuals who were most instrumental in founding this institution and to whom the State is most indebted are Abraham B. and James Jack.

The memory of their names will ever be sweet to genius and the lovers of science.

The Legislature testified its respect for the memory of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Oglethorpe, Lafayette, by ornamenting the Capitol

full length portraits of those distinguished individuals.

It is not conceded that he who liberates the bodies of a people from tyranny and oppression, is entitled to more gratitude than he who rescues their minds from the darkness of ignorance; or in other words, the patron of liberty has not greater claims on mankind than the patron of education: Because an ignorant people cannot long retain their freedom, were a wise leader by the prowess of his army to bestow it on them. The *alumni* of this College will ere long evidence that they have not conceded the point, and that they consider the founder of their *Alma mater* as worthy of regard as he who may have discovered a country, liberated or governed its inhabitants.

On the Campus, we shall discover, before long, a neat monument

erected to perpetuate the memory of Baldwin and Jackson.

Augusta city & cap. Richmond co. is the second town for size in the State. The Savannah r. here has a large bend, so that the town stands on the S. W. bank, 88 m. E. N. E. M. 127 N. N. W. Savannah, 140 N. W. Charleston, 83 W. Columbia, 23 W. Edgefield C. H. L. $33^{\circ} 33'$. Long. $5^{\circ} 18'$.—The town is well laid out, the streets are wide, meeting each other at right angles and ornamented with trees, and many of the houses are spacious and elegant. The public buildings are an elegant City Hall, 120 feet by 60 feet, 3 stories high; a Masonic Hall; a spacious Academy, the main body of which is 45 by 40 feet, with two wings $93\frac{1}{2}$ by 32 feet; containing commodious rooms for the Rector and other instructors; Court House, Jail, The-

atre, Arsenal, Hospital, Female Asylum, building for Free School, two markets, two banks, and seven houses for public worship, viz: 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Unitarians and 1 for Africans.

The City Hall is a most splendid building and a beautiful ornament to the city: the cost was \$100,000.—The houses of worship for the Baptists, Methodists and Unitarians are on Green street; the Presbyterian, which has an excellent clock, on Telfair street, and the Episcopalian near the Bridge.

The Methodist house was built about 1805
Presbyterian 1808 or 9
Catholic, about 1815
Episcopal, “ 1820
Baptist, 1820
Unitarian, 1828

Among the benevolent Institutions of

Augusta ought not to be forgotten, its “Poor school,” which has been supported a number of years by private liberality, and has now one hundred pupils. Lately it has become a fortunate legatee: Dr. Anderson Watkins, well known as a gentleman of great benevolence, has lately bequeathed to it \$5000, and Mr. Campbell a similar sum.

In the Academy are seventy pupils. The salary of the Rector is \$1500, and that of the English teacher \$1000. A branch of the Academy is located at the sand hills, and the salary of its teacher is \$200, besides the tuition money. The annual income of the Academy is more than \$4000, arising from rents, tuition money, &c.

The United States and Planter's Hotel, Mansion House, Eagle Tavern and City Hotel, are all splendid estab-

shments for entertainment.

Augusta is a place of ch trade. More than 1,000 bags of cotton annually deposited here, and thence carried down the river to Savannah and Charleston, for the European and Northern markets. From Oct. 1, 1825, to Oct. 1, 1826, there were 143,633 bags of cotton stored in this place. Here are sixteen warehouses, large buildings, from 300 to 500 feet long, and 40 broad, secure the immense quantities of produce and merchandise brought down. Broad street, where the greatest part of the produce is sold, is 180 feet wide, and 1½ miles long, passing directly through the center of the town.

There are ten to fifteen steamboats on the river, which perform a trip in four and five days, and carry passengers, and from 800 to 1000 bags of cotton.—

Beside these, there are pole boats, which take from 500 to 800. Daily stages are also constantly running between this and Savannah, and Charleston, and Columbia. Stages run six times a week to Milledgeville & to Athens. They go also to Greensboro, and Madison, and to Carnesville.

Augusta supplies all the up-country, east of the Oconee, and a good deal west of it, with merchandise; she also sends many tons into Tennessee, and into N. and S. Carolina. Recently, however, Hamburg, a small town opposite, on the South Carolina side, founded in 1821, has supplied some goods for the Carolinas. A bridge 400 yards long connects the two towns.

Three papers are issued from the Augusta press.

The first house in Augusta was built in 1735, by General Ogle-

thorpe. Near the spot where the Episcopal Church now stands, a British fort, commanded by Col. Brown, was surrendered to the Americans. Gen. Pickens, and Cols. Clarke and Lee commanded. The Legislature met here in 1776.

The city is governed by a Mayor and members of Council. Population is about 5000.

Cotton received in Augusta and Hamburg for six months, ending in April, were bags, in

1824	121,525
1825	103,607
1826	137,087
1827	136,602

Freights to Savannah are from one dollar to 37½ cents per bag; to Charleston \$1 50 to 75 cents. (See list of roads, for *fare* to these cities.)

B.

Baker county, [see No. 2 in Biographical Sketches,] is in the S. W. part of the State, bounded N. by Lee and a corner of Randolph; E. by Irwin and Thomas; S. by Decatur, and W. by Early. The Flint river passes thro' the eastern part: the soil is sandy, but productive for sugar. Many ponds are in the county. This county was created out of Early, in 1825, and has as yet but few schools.—*Poor school fund re-*

ceived is \$50 70; Academic, \$1030 38. Byron is the capital.

Bainbridge, p. t. and cap. Decatur county, so called to perpetuate the memory of a distinguished naval officer of that name, is situated on the east side of the Flint river, on the site of old Fort Hughes, in the south part of the fifteenth district, originally Early county.—The town contains about twenty houses, and stores, C. H. and Jail. Steamboats come up to

the wharf, and groceries are sold as cheap as in Milledgeville, say 50 cents for molasses and whiskey—500 per cent. too cheap for the good and honor of our country. A bill was before the Legislature last year, to render the river navigable many miles higher; but was not passed. A weekly paper is to be established here during the present year. Nearly one thousand bags of cotton in 1828, were shipped from this port to the Bay.

This town will no doubt rise into some importance, as the population becomes more dense; for it will be the depot for the sugar and cotton of at least five or six counties. Distance from Milledgeville 190 miles; Tallahassee 40; Thomasville 35.

Baldwin county, [see No. 3,] is in the central part of the State, cut in twain by the

Oconee. It is bounded on the N. by Putnam west of the river, and by Hancock east of it; E. by Hancock and a corner of Washington; S. by Wilkinson; and W. by Jones. Town creek was formerly the eastern boundary; but lately a strip E. of it has been annexed from Hancock. The south part of the county is sandy, and produced, in 1828, on Mr. Boykin's plantation, fine specimens of sugar cane, giving assurance to the inhabitants of the Metropolis, that in a few years they need not go far for the luxury—sugar. The north part is red clay.

This county was purchased of the Creeks in 1802, and it extended to the High Shoals on the Appalachee. The courts were held for some time at *Hillsboro*, a small village, now containing a few log houses and a dram shop, 7 miles E. Eatonton.

Population 9091. Milledgeville is the capital.

Amount of poor school fund received \$960 60 and all expended. The trustees of this fund report 200 children, who, according to the provisions of the law, ought to share in its benefits; but the fund is insufficient to educate them all. Academic funds received, \$1267 05.

From the Georgia Journal.

Banks of Georgia.—

The Table which follows has been constructed with great care. It gives a consolidated view of the condition of the banking institutions of this State, on the first of October last, & will be found to possess much interest to those who have a taste for statistics.

Assembly, in November, 1928.

DEBITS.					
BANKS.	Capital.	Notes in circulation.	Deposits & Dividends unclaimed.	Due other Banks and the U. S.	Reserved Fund.
AUGUSTA,	600,000	379,923 00	116,745 71	38,790 71	97,007 13
MACON,	50,000	37,972 00	8,724 05	104 43	2,249 08
STATE,	1,500,000	1,119,853 00	214,310 61	*281,193 28	128,421 47
PLANTERS,	649,050	259,210 00	172,501 81	1,673 03	†159,594 27
DARIEN,	484,450	396,424 44	16,158 59		19,372 53
Total,	3,283,500	2,243,482 44	528,540 77	821,761 45	406,844 48
Grand total.					6,788,829 14
M. and F. Insurance.		125,845 00	43,217 98		

* This item includes \$214,506 92, for balances between the principal Bank and Branches, and sundry local banks.
 † After deducting \$3679 32, for incidental expenses.

STATEMENT, Continued.

CREDITS.				
BANKS.	Bills discount- ed, & Bills of Exchange.	Real Estate.	Bills of, & due by other sun- dry Banks.	Specie.
AUGUSTA,	920,119 55	74,935 90	37,072 00	200,339 10
MACON,	75,692 02	2,328 15	20,708 00	50,321 39
STATE,	2,438,165 22	292,051 91	210,141 00	303,430 21
PLANTERS',	1,028,301 79	21,285 20	83,272 14	109,169 98
DARIEN,	‡848,680 59	50,000 00	8,998 00	8,826 97
Total,	5,810,949 19	440,601 16	360,191 14	672,087 65
Grand Total,				6,783,829 14
M. and F. Insurance.	120,954 59	25,000 00	31,675 09	‡94,921 14

* This item includes \$394,795 24, due by the Branches to the Principal Bank, interest due on good debts, and Protest Account.

‡ This item includes notes of the United States' Bank.

Central Bank was established by the last session of the Legislature, at Milledgeville. The following shows some of its features:

The capital stock to consist of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the shares owned by the State in the State, Augusta, Planters, and Darien Banks, the bonds, notes, specialties, &c. due the State, and all the moneys arising from the sales of the fractions, &c.

The Bank to collect the debts due the State, and debtors to be allowed to renew their notes, bonds, or judgments, as persons borrowing money on accommodation paper.

All taxes to be deposited in the Bank.

Nothing to interfere with the appropriations of the proceeds of the bank stock heretofore set apart for the purposes of internal im-

provement and education.

The directors to be appointed by the Governor, annually, on the first Monday in January; and the directors authorized to choose a President from among their own body, and to elect a cashier, clerk, &c. The directors to give bond and security in \$100,000 each; the cashier in the same sum, and the clerk in \$20,000. All the officers to take an oath. The salary of the President \$1,500, of the other two directors 700 each, the cashier 1,500, and the clerk \$1,000.

The Bank authorized to discount bills of exchange, notes, &c.

The debts that the Bank may owe at any time not to exceed the amount of its capital.

The Bank charter limited to 1840.

Empowered to issue notes, which shall be received in payment of

taxes or debts due the State.

The Bank not to require town indorsers, when the country endorsers are deemed amply responsible to secure payment. All accommodation notes to be renewed once in six months. The directors may, at any time, call for additional security. Not to require more than 20 per cent. per annum on the principal of accommodation notes, unless the exigencies of the Bank shall require it.

The Bank to distribute its loans equally as practicable among the citizens of this State; having due regard to population.— Loan made to any person, or body corporate, &c. not to exceed \$2,500.

The directors not to put in circulation the bills of the Bank to a greater amount than the aggregate of specie and bills of the other char-

tered banks of this State, and the United States, in its vault.

The President, directors, and other officers of the bank not to be entitled to borrow money from the bank, nor received as indorsers.

The whole number of banks is 16, besides a branch of the United States' Bank.

Bath, a summer residence in Richmond, 15 m. S. W. Augusta. Here are eight or ten houses, occupied during the sickly season by inhabitants chiefly from Burke. The situation is elevated, soil sandy, and water good. A school is kept here during the season.— *Mount Enon*, another summer residence, is one mile distant.

Balhes, (Jefferson,) a summer residence in Jefferson, 20 m. N. Louisville, near Reedy creek; 20 houses.

Bear creek falls into the Oconee, in Jackson.

There are creeks of this name also in Jasper, Jones, and Franklin.

Beaverdam c. There are not less than twenty creeks and branches of this name in Georgia, found in almost every county. The circumstance of finding *dams* across these creeks, constructed by *beavers*, no doubt induced the settlers to appropriate the name so frequently.

Bedford, a cluster of houses, 3 miles from Augusta, on the Washington road.

Berrien, p. t. and cap., Dooly county, receives its name in honor of John McPherson Berrien, Attorney General of the United States. It contains 7 or 8 families, C. H. Jail, stores, &c. and it is situated six miles to the right of Glascock road, from Hartford to Fort Early. Berrien is 95 miles S. S. W. M. 30 S. Perry, 28 S. W. Hartford, on Lot No. 57, in the 7th

district of the county, near the rise of Indian creek, which flows into the Flint. The lots were sold in 1826.

Bethlehem was the seat of an excellent private boarding school at the Cherokee corner, half-way between Lexington and Athens; but the school in the fall of 1828 was removed to Athens. An Academy has lately been incorporated, to be located at this spot. A neat house of worship for the Presbyterians is in sight.

Bibb county [4] is bounded N. by Monroe; N. E. by Jones; E. by Twigs; S. by Houston; and W. by Crawford. The Ocmulgee runs through the eastern, & the Tobsofskee through the central part. The soil in the northern part is red loam;—in the southern sandy. Sugar cane has been successfully cultivated in this county. The Academy fund received is \$1269 42, \$525 85 &

which is expended.— There are three incorporated Academies in the county, Macon, Washington, and Lake Academies, at each of which, in 1828, there were 45, 30, and 30 pupils.

Poor School fund received is \$423 20, all expended. One hundred and sixteen children were taught in 1826-7-8. Population, 3380. Macon is the capital.

Big c. There are creeks so called in Laurens & Oglethorpe.

Birdsville, a P. O. and one or two buildings, in Burke.

Black c. This name is given to creeks in Scriven, Telfair, Effingham, Madison, Bryan, Jones, and Wilkinson.

Boggy-gut c.—Two creeks by this name in Burke, and one in Columbia and Richmond. This is a considerable stream.

Blakely, p. t. and cap. Early county, named after Captain Blakely, a naval officer, distinguished in the late war, contains eight dwelling houses, C. H. Jail, and Academy;— 180* m. S. W. M. 36 W. Byron; 50 N. W. Bainbridge; 22 S. E. Fort Gaines; and 9 E. of the Chattahoochee. If *Earlyton* had been fixed on as the name for the town, it would have saved ink, paper, time, and temper to postmasters and others.

Blountsville, a P. O. in Jones, with one house and store, at the junction of the roads from Clinton to Eatonton, & from Milledgeville to Monticello; ten miles Clinton, sixteen and a half from Milledgeville.

Bowling Green, a public spot in Oglethorpe, eight miles S. W. Lexington; sixteen Greensborough. There is a store, Post Office,

**So say the representatives; but the roads must be very crooked indeed to make it so far.*

house of entertainment, and another dwelling house, an elegant brick building, owned and occupied by Captain Phinzy.

Briar c. is more than 100 miles in length.— It rises in Warren, runs S. E. separating a part of Warren from Columbia, Richmond from a part of Jefferson, through Burke, and in Scriven falls into the Savannah. A considerable sum has been expended to render this stream navigable to the neighborhood of Waynesboro; and although boats have ascended near this place, navigation has been found so difficult as to yield to land carriage. A battle was fought at the mouth of this creek in 1779, in which the Americans commanded by Gen. Ash, were repulsed with great loss.

Broad r. rises near the same ridge of high lands in which the Apalachee has its source, only further north, in

the eastern part of Habersham. It runs S. E. and is one chief branch of the Savannah, with which it unites at Petersburg, 56 miles above Augusta, just below the 34° N. Latitude. Hudson's river is a fork of this.

Brunswick, p. t. and cap. of Glynn county, on the Turtle river, which communicates with the ocean by St. Simon's Sound. This town has one of the most commodious harbors in the State, having eighteen feet of water at the Bar during high tides, and fifteen during common low tides. The highest spring tides are ten feet, ordinary eight. It is thirteen miles and three quarters from the Bar, eight above the Light House, on St. Simon's Island, and the harbor is completely land-locked. Brunswick is 201 m. S. E. M. 80 S. S. W. Savannah; 11 S. Darien; containing C. H. Jail, A-

cademy, and thirty houses and stores. The white population is not more than twenty or thirty. An act was passed some years ago, granting the right to a company to connect Brunswick with the Altamaha, near Darien; but nothing yet has been attempted.

Bryan county, [5] is in the S. E. part of the State. Bounded on the N. by Bullock; N. E. by Chatham; E. by the Atlantic; and S. by Liberty. The Ogechee separates this co. from Chatham, and the Cannochee runs nearly diagonally through it. Its chief produce is rice. The C. H. is four miles N. E. Cannochee, 174 S. E. M. 26 W. Savannah. Population 3121. This county was represented in the Convention for revising the constitution by Judge Clay, who afterwards became a most distinguished minister, and died in Boston, Pastor

of the First Baptist church. From its contiguity to the ocean and marshes, the roads, in several of these neighbouring counties, are made with great difficulty. For crossing the Ogechee bridge and causeway, W. of it, with a four-wheel carriage, you pay two dollars; for a gig, one dollar; horse, twenty-five cents; but this has been made at great expense.

Buck c. One or two in Baldwin, another in Twigg, and one in Scriven.

Buck eye c. flows into the Oconee in the S. W. corner of Washington.

Buck head creek, in Burke, falls into the Ogechee.

Buffalo c. Two or three of this name; one in Hancock, another in Camden, and another falling into the Turtle river.

Bullock county, [6] is bounded on the N.

cull's creek, which
ates it from Ema-
; E. by the Oge-
parting it from
en and Effingham;
Liberty, and W.
atnall. Much of
nd is poor. States-
is the capital. Po-
ion 3087. This
ty has received
4 of the Academy
, and \$422 26 of
oor school fund.

Burke county, [7]
Richmond on the
e Savannah on the
driven on the S.
uel on the S. W.
Jefferson on the
Much of the soil
rtille, and many
hy inhabitants re-
vere. The red cal-
us earth is found
ne spots. A rotten
tone pervades ma-
rts of the county,
renders the water

Academy funds
red now in Bank
and bonds \$4071
Poor school fund,
3 76. None ex-
ed.

Fort is on the

St. Illa, forty-eight m.
from its mouth, in Cam-
den. Tides rise about
eighteen inches at this
place.

Butts county, [8] was
taken from Henry and
Monroe in 1825. New-
ton is on the N., sepa-
rated by S. Ocmulgee.
The Ocmulgee sepa-
rates it from Jasper on
the E., Monroe on the
S., and Henry on the
W. The Indian Springs
—the most fashionable
resort in the State—are
in the S. part of this
county. The soil is
not very fertile, though
there is quite a dense
population settled on
it. The amount of A-
cademy funds received
is \$1552. Jackson is
the capital.

Byron, p. t. and cap.
Baker county, named
after Lord Byron, a gi-
ant genius, but desti-
tute of those virtuous
principles which enno-
ble man, contains five
houses, and stores, &c.
is situated eight m. W.
of the Flint river, near

Cole-wahee creek, in county, 145 S. S. V
the northern section, M. 36 E. N. E. Blakel
second district of the 45 N. Bainbridge.

C.

Camden county, [9] forms the south south easterly corner of the State. It has an odd shape, not unlike an ill shaped axe, with a prodigious large helve, the serpentine St. Mary's bounding it partly on the west, south, and east. Wayne and Glynn lie on the north, the Atlantic on the east, Florida on the south, and Florida and Ware county on the west.—Population, 4629. Jefferson is the capital.—Colerain, a cluster of houses on the St. Mary's, is in this county, where an important treaty was held.

Campbell county, (10) was formed out of the counties contiguous to it, in 1828. It is bounded on the N. by Cherokee lands and De Kalb county; E. by De Kalb and Fayette; S. by

Coweta and Carro and W. by Carroll. Courts are held at Cal Beaver's, five miles above Pumpkinton.

Canals.—Fifty years ago, Oliver Evans prophesied, that the chi was then in existence who would travel from Boston to Philadelphia a distance of 300 miles in twenty-four hours. He was considered crazy; but the distance now travelled in twenty-nine hours! A little more improvement stage or steam coach or steamboats, will fulfil what was considered so preposterous. From the *much* that has been said, and the *little* done though \$330,000 has been expended for internal improvement within a few past years many persons in Georgia have drawn, in regard to them, pre

ich such an inference did the English about the Federal Constitution, "That it is a fine in theory, which fires well on paper, but cannot be reduced to practice." On this subject, ink enough has been shed to float a small vessel; & words, words had steam power,) uttered to produce one. But as the prognosticators of England have proved to be false prophets, so we hope will all the incredulous, who fear, and wish to make others fear, that our State is not well situated for internal navigation.

In 1824, Mr. Jenks terminated on cutting a canal from the Ogeechee to Savannah; and for this purpose borrowed 5000 dollars of private money from the State, for ten years, without interest. The route was surveyed by General Clinton, of New-York, and it was pronounced to be a fea-

sible undertaking. Mr. J. then disposed of his interest to a company which was incorporated under the title of "*The Savannah, Ogeechee, & Alatomaha Canal Company.*" Intending to extend it to the Alatomaha river, near Fort James, 50 miles above Darien. Excavations on the eastern section, between Savannah and the Ogeechee, was commenced in 1825, but was not quite completed on the first day of January, 1829. In 1828, the Governor was empowered to subscribe for \$40,000 worth of stock in this canal.

In the winter of 1828, the section between the Ogeechee & Alatomaha was surveyed by Mr. Alfred Cruikshank. The route surveyed is for the canal to enter the Alatomaha one mile below the mouth of the Ohoopsee, in Tatnall county, and be supplied with a

feeder of fifteen miles long. This feeder is to commence at Cox's Mill, in the Ohoopce, running parallel with it, and pour its water into the canal two and a half miles from the Alatomaha. The streams in the neighborhood, which can be turned into the canal, have been gauged during an extremely dry season, and, with the river, will afford abundance of water. The quantity of water discharged is 8981 cubic feet per minute; and all that is needed is 6000 feet,—leaving 2981, as a surplus for absorption, evaporation, and lockage.

The length of the proposed canal is sixty m. The dividing ridge between the Alatomaha is crossed at an elevation of only 14 feet. The

dimensions of the canal are like those of the one between Savannah and the Ogeechee—33 feet wide at the bottom, five feet depth of water, and a water line of forty-eight feet. The locks to be 102 feet in length between the gates, and eighteen feet wide in the clear. The first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Alatomaha will require thirty-three feet lockage, and the other $57\frac{1}{2}$ miles only eighty-six feet, needing in the whole 60 miles only 119 feet of lockage.

There is no stone in this section of the country, but clay is generally found within three feet from the surface of the earth; and as brick can be procured for five or six dollars per thousand, the locks will probably be constructed of brick.

SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE LINE.

Divisions.	Dist.		Bridges.	Waste weirs.	Dams.	Locks.	Lift.	Cost.	
	m. chs.							Dols.	cts.
Feeder,	14	60	6	2	1			92,038	06
W. Section,	2	36	2			4	33	36,552	50
Middle do.	31	72	16	3	2	1	10	186,684	83
Eastern do.	25	66	11		5	10	74	224,860	80
Total,	74	74	35	5	8	15	117	540,136	19
Add 10 per cent. for incidentals,								54,013	61
Add 5 per cent. for Engineers, Superintendence, &c.								27,006	80
								\$621,156	60

Mr. C., however, proposes the plan of extending the canal to the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, which would be twenty-five miles longer, and the cost would be but \$53,545 more. This, no doubt, will be finally adopted.

In order to present more forcibly the advantages arising from the proposed canal, it will only be necessary to contrast the present

mode of transportation with that on a canal.

The navigation of the Alatamaha is tedious, uncertain, and expensive. The boats used upon it are from 75 to 100 tons burthen, that are carried by the current 25 or 30 miles a day, which consumes much time, as the windings of the river are reported to be so great, as to render the distance by water, compared with that by land,

as nearly three to one. Add to this the risk of loss from accident, & a detention sometimes of months, from the boats grounding when the river is in a falling state. After the difficulties of navigating the river are surmounted, the cargoes are transferred to vessels, that convey them to Savannah, and other seaports, from which they are ultimately shipped for a foreign market.

But the expenses of

One captain, or pateroon, at	\$2 00	\$2 00
One assistant, or mate,	1 50	1 50
24 Polemen, - - -	75	18 00
One cook, - - -	75	75
27 Men's expenses for food and liquor,	37½	10 12½
		<hr/>
		\$32 37½
		<hr/>

These boats are propelled against the current about fifteen miles a day; and as the distance by water is represented to be two and a half times greater *than in a direct line,*

a return cargo are even greater than the descending. A statement of the number of hands required by a boat of the average size, with the usual pay given, and the distances navigated in a day, will exhibit the expenses of the ascending transportation.

The following information was obtained from correct sources, and the estimate is intended for boats of 80 tons:

(which I have reason to think correct,) the distance the boat would have advanced towards the place of its destination, after having navigated fifteen miles, would be but six miles.

The expense, therefore, for twenty miles, would be $3.33 \times \$32.37\frac{1}{2} = \107.80 .

We will now examine the expenses of transporting 80 tons on a canal the same distance, which will be as follows:

Two horses, or mules, at	\$1 00	\$2 00
One pateroon, - -	2 00	2 00
Two men, - - -	1 00	2 00
One boy, - - -	50	50
Three men's expenses for food and liquor, - - -	37½	1 12½
		<hr/> 7 62½
Add to this, two cents toll per ton per mile—80 tons at 2 cents, \$1 60, for twenty miles, - - - - -		32 00
		<hr/> 39 62½

In this last estimate, it is supposed that two horses will draw a boat on a canal, of the dimensions proposed, 20 miles in a day.

The difference of cost, in favor of transporting eighty tons 20 miles on a canal, would be \$107 80—\$39 62½ = 68 17½; so that every twenty miles of canal, when compared with river navigation,

would produce a saving of \$68 17½ for eighty tons.

From these data, calculations could be made, exhibiting a sum, which would be in proportion to distance and freight, that would be saved where the canal had to contend with river navigation.—*Cruiger's Report, kindly presented me by Col. Myers.*

Ocmulgee and Flint river Canal. The right to unite these two rivers, by a canal, was granted to Mr. Spaulding and others, in 1827; but the route has not been reconnoitered, nor is it known what points are designed to be connected.

Brunswick Canal.—
[See Brunswick.]

The design of connecting the Tennessee with some of our rivers was found to be impracticable; for the expense of transportation would be heavier than through the Mississippi.

Camp c. Five creeks bearing this name, are found in Jones, Baldwin, Warren, Walton, and Telfair counties.

Canoochee r. rises in Emanuel county, runs S. E. between Bullock and Tatnall, through Bryan into Ogeechee, above Hill's Bridge. Its whole length is 140 miles. Navigable 50 m. to Cedar c. in Tatnall county.

Carmel, p. v. a Missionary station among the Cherokees, on the Federal road to Tennessee, 62 S. E. Brainerd.

Carnesville, p. t. and cap. Franklin county, so called after Col. T. P. Carnes, sen. is 108 miles N. M., 30 N. E. Jefferson; 30 N. W. Elberton; 21 N. Danielsville; 37 N. E. Athens; 16 W. Cleveland's Ferry on the Savannah; 45 E. N. E. Gainesville; 16 S. Currahee Mountain. It is situated on Stephen's creek, and contains a new C. H. which cost 4600 dollars, Jail, Academy, fourteen dwelling houses, and five stores. The first settler at this place was Mr. George Rainer, who built a cabin near the spring. S. E. of the town. Mr. Daniel Beall purchased his possessions, and erected the first house in this place, on the spot where Mr. Morris's now stands.

The land on which the town was built, was sold to Mr. Rainer by Mr. Bobo, 1794, and to the Commissioners in 1798.

Carroll county, [11] forms the N. W. corner of the settled part of the State. It is bounded by Cherokee lands on the N.; by Campbell and Coweta on the E.; by Troup on the S., and Alabama on the W. This is a new county, acquired by the treaty at the Indian Springs in 1825.

Carrollton, p. t. and cap. of Carroll county, named after that distinguished patriot, Chs. Carroll of Maryland, contains eight or ten houses, two stores, C. H. Jail, and is situated in the fifth district of the county, on Lot No. 115. It is 151 m. N. W. M.; 22 W. N. W. Hammond's ferry, or Pumpkintown, on the Chattahoochee; 44½ m. N. W. Fayette.

Cedar c. rises in Dr.

Merriwether's plantation, 2¼ m. S. W. Monticello, runs S. E., and leaving Jasper at the S. E. corner, bends in Jones, and loses itself in Little river. There are Cedar creeks in Tatnall, Telfair, Wilkinson, Wilkes, Dooly and Elbert counties.

Centerville, a store, Post Office, and dwelling house, about half-way between Lexington and Washington.

Chatham county, [12] forms the S. E. corner of the State, and is separated from South Carolina by the Savannah on the N. E.; the Atlantic is on the S. E., Bryan on the S. and W. and Effingham on the N. Savannah is the capital, the most considerable seaport in the State. Certain inhabitants of this county distinguished themselves for their love of liberty, in the early part of our struggles as a nation. [See Biogr. sketch of Lyman Hall.]

Academy funds received. \$921 15. Poor School do. 1309 58.

Chattahoochee r. is one of the largest rivers in the State, and is formed by two principal branches, the Chota and Sokee. These both rise in the northern part of Habersham, and unite eight miles below Clarkesville.—The western branch now, however, is called *Chattahoochee*, instead of *Chota*, as it was by the Indians. The *Chesatee*, enlarged by the *Jessantee*, falls in from the west, eight miles above Van's ferry, and eleven below Gainesville. The course of the *Chattahoochee* is S. W.; but about the 33°, it bends abruptly to the south, and pursues a winding channel 360 miles, where it unites, at the south west corner of the State, with the *Flint*, to form the *Appalachicola*.

This river was first navigated by steam-

boats in 1827. It has six feet of water at its confluence with the *Flint*, is 250 yards wide, and is about 560 miles in length. The principal rapids are between *Columbus* and *Miller's Bend*, a distance of thirty miles. To this last spot boats descend, with produce from *Dekalb*, and neighboring counties. When the stream is quite low, all the water just at *Columbus*, is contracted into a channel of thirty or forty feet, and rushes over the falls with wonderful impetuosity.

One branch issues from a spring in the mountains, 300 yards from the origin of the *Highwassee*, which runs west into the *Tennessee*. The *Unicoy Turnpike* crosses the river in *Habersham* twenty-eight times in the distance of eight miles, its windings are so serpentine among the hills.

Cherokee Corner is

the point in Oglethorpe county, eight miles W. Lexington, on the Athens road, beyond which civilization had not penetrated till 1784.

Cherokee Indians, a nation which occupies several thousand square miles in the N. W. part of the chartered limits of this State.*— Within the last twenty years, the Cherokees have rapidly advanced towards civilization.— They now live in comfortable dwellings, cultivate large farms, and raise large herds of cattle, which they sell to the neighboring states. Many mechanical arts have been introduced among them: they have carpenters, and blacksmiths, &c.; and their women spin, and weave, and make butter and

cheese. The population, instead of *decreasing*, as is the case generally with tribes surrounded by the whites, *increases* rapidly.—

There were, in 1826, 13,563 natives in the nation; (i. e. covering all the territory claimed by them, not only in Georgia, but also in Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee,) 147 white men, and 73 white women, who had intermarried with them, and 1277 slaves. Total, 15,060 souls;—increase in the six preceding years, 3563.

By a convention of delegates in 1826 or 7, a written constitution was formed, by which the power of government is vested in three departments, Legislative, Executive, &

* In 1802, Georgia ceded to the United States all that territory which now forms Mississippi and Alabama; and as a part of the consideration for such cession, the United States promised to extinguish, "for the use of Georgia, as early as can be peaceably obtained, on reasonable terms," the Indian title to all the other lands within the State of Georgia.

Judicial. The Legislative is in a Committee of Council, answering to our Senate & House of Representatives.— The territory is divided into eight districts, in each of which are to be elected, on the first Monday in August of every other year, *two* members for the Committee or Senate, and three for the Council. These are to meet annually at their *Metro-polis*, New Echota, on the second Monday in October. The members of the Committee are to receive for their services, per day two dollars and fifty cents, and those of the Council two dollars.

The supreme executive power is in a principal chief, who is chosen by the General Council, that is, both houses united.

The supreme judicial power is vested in three judges, who hold their sessions annually at *New Echota*, com-

mencing on the second Monday in October. There are also in the nation circuit judges and magistrates.

The Mission at Spring Place was established in 1801; and since that time, several establishments have been made among them, & a number of the Indians converted to the Christian faith. The Missionaries have translated the New Testament into the Cherokee language. A Mr. Guess, a native, has invented an Alphabet, consisting of eighty-six characters, and by which many of the older Indians have learned to read and write. A weekly paper, called the "Cherokee Phoenix," is issued at New Echota, part in English and part in Cherokee. The editor received his education at the Missionary establishment in Connecticut. Their superstitious notions are leaving them. Bigamy is quite common

the older men. shall have faded from
 is not vested the earth:
 ale; and the Culchota, a house.
 on marrying, Soquillah, a horse.
 forfeit her ti- Yonah, a bear.
 r stock, &c., Chestatee, pine torch.
 erty is held O-se-sa-nawlah, good
 husband and morning.

Chestatee r. is the
 last Message most westerly branch of
 ss, President the Chattahoochee, in-
 ems to disco- to which it flows eleven
 propriety of miles below Gainsville.

Chickamauga c. rises
 an indepen- in the Cherokee nation,
 on to rise up and passing north over
 the States; the line, falls into the
 ulti measures Tennessee river.

Chota r. This name
 Cherokeees was given by the In-
 to lands be- dians to the middle
 Mississippi, fork of the Chattahoo-
 hope they chee; but it is now call-
 means of ex- ed Chattahoochee, be-
 e light of the ing the largest branch,
 surrounding and the eastern one
 Sookee.

ords in their
 re very long, *Clarke county*, [13]
 use with most is bounded on the N.
 in their rude by Jackson and Madi-
 ne or two son; E. by Oglethorpe;
 here inserted S. by Greene, and W.
 remembrance by Madison. The Oco-
 nee cuts in twain the
 e Cherokeees, north part, and is the
 rhaps, they eastern boundary for

ten miles. The Appalachee did form its western boundary, till several miles were cut off and attached to Walton. Population, 9386.

Watkinsville is the capital.

Villages, &c. are Athens and Salem. The college is in this county. Academy fund received, \$811 87. Poor school do. \$1384 09.

Clarksborough contains a P. O. and house or two, in Jackson co., seven miles N. W. Athens.

Clarkesville, p.t. and cap., Habersham co., was named after Gen. John Clarke, formerly one of the Governors of this State. It stands near the S. W. bank of the Sokee river, 8 miles above its confluence with the Chattahoochee, 133 N. M. 23 S. Clayton; 12 S. Tallulah Falls; 12 N. N. W. Currahee Mt.; 11 N. W. Toekoa Falls; 30 N. N. E. Gaines-

ville; 44 N. E. Jefferson; 28 N. W. Carnesville, and 62 N. Athens. Clarkesville contains twenty-three houses, four stores, six mechanic and two doctor shops, four law offices, C. H., Jail, and a neat two-story Academy. This place was laid out in 1823, and is as healthy a spot as is in these United States. Here you are in full view of the Alleghany mountains, some parts of which are not more than twelve miles distant. Indeed, this town and Clayton may be said to be on the southern acclivity of these mountains; for they are probably one thousand feet higher than any other towns in the State. The best road from the low country to this spot, is via Athens and Jefferson. The scenery around, though wild, is grand and imposing; and a low-countryman gazes upon these mighty piles

of rock, with a rapture and an admiration which cannot be expressed.

Clayton, p. t. and cap., Rabun county, received its name in honor of Augustus Smith Clayton, the present Judge of the western circuit. It is 156 m. N. M.; 23 N. Clarkesville; 12 Tallula Falls, and 20 S. Franklin, a small village in Haywood county, North Carolina, and contains about twenty-five houses, stores, &c. C. H., and Jail, and Academy.

Like Clarkesville, this is a high and healthy spot; and it would be a kind of generous charity, to leave with the tavern-keepers in those two places, some of the loose change which is bestowed so freely on our northern *haunts* of pleasure: provided, *nevertheless*, that they will make their houses of entertainment as comfortable and desirable as have their

neighbors at Athens, and at Pendleton and Greeneville, in our sister State. What is the state of the public houses at Clayton and Clarkesville, I know not. There is at least one good one at Gainsville; but there is so little attention paid to them in some places, that I will leave one remark for those who conduct them: Sheetting is easily made, and chickens easily raised: give a genteel traveller a clean bed, a broiled chicken, and a cup of *coffee*, (not stained water,) and he will not complain: no; he will forego the gratification of his appetite for the luxuries and sweet things of Savannah and Augusta, and remain the summer with you, to inhale your mountain air, drink your pure water; but give him a dirty bed, sheets that any one else has lain in, without washing, &c. he is gone! Let the

tavern-keepers of these two places repair the road to Athens, prepare comfortable accommodations (if they have not already) for genteel company, and they need not fear, but that in a few summers as many visitants will flock to them as do now to Pendleton and Greenville.

Clayton is the most northerly town in the State, being not more than ten miles south of the 35°.

Clinton, p. t. and cap. Jones county, was named after Dewitt Clinton, a distinguished citizen and Governor of New-York. It contains fifty-six houses, ten stores, four taverns, five law offices, three doctor's and eight mechanic shops, and is situated 22 m. W. S. W. M.; 25 E. Forsythe; 28 N. Marion; 12 E. N.E. Macon; 28 N.W. Irwinton; 55 N. Hartford, and 28 S. S. W. Eatonton. The public buildings are C. H.,

Jail, Academy, and Methodist M. H. The first framed house built in Clinton, stood on the spot now covered by an elegant three-story brick building on the N. W. corner of the Public Square. The stage from Milledgeville to Macon passes through this town, tho' it is three miles west of the direct route. A good road hence to Macon is much needed.

Colhman's ferry, 9½ m. N. W. Greenesboro, on the Oconee.

College, (see Athens.)

Columbia county [14] is separated on the N. from Wilkes and Lincoln by Little river; the Savannah is on the N. E.; Richmond on the S., and Warren on the W. The soil is rich, and channelled by several large creeks, is quite uneven. Population, 11,345. Applington is the capital. This county was the place of residence of Abraham Baldwin.—

Academy funds received \$919 88. Poor School do. \$735 58.

Columbus, p. t. and cap., Muscogee county, and named after Christopher Columbus, is situated at the foot of the falls* on the east bank of the Chattahoochee river, three hundred miles above its confluence with the Flint. The river just below the falls is only 354 feet wide, but soon widens to 250 yards.

The town, elevated sixty feet above the ordinary height of the river, covers 1200 acres. Two of the streets, running parallel with the river, and directly N. and S., are 165 feet wide, and six others 132; those intersecting these at right angles, twelve in number, are 99 feet in width. The Commissioners laid off 614 half acre lots, (be-

side ten acre and one hundred acre lots in the reserve,) and began to sell on the 10th July 1828, and they brought, each, from 100 to 1859 dollars! At that time there were 800 or 900 persons on the ground, some living in temporary cabins, and others in good two-story buildings, which they afterwards removed to the lots, as they purchased. In December, Columbus contained about one hundred framed buildings, most of which were finished and neatly painted, beside two good brick buildings under way.

The water of the river is clear and good; and as there is an ascent of 111 feet in four miles up the stream, facilities will be afforded to conduct it to any part of the town by aqueducts, giving there-

* The Indians called the falls *We-tump-kah*, signifying, in their language, troubled waters.

by freshness to the air and pleasure to the sight, by *jets d'eau*.

There is an easy and safe steamboat communication between this town and the Gulf of Mexico; and boats are plying between it and New Orleans. The distance to the confluence with the Flint is three hundred miles; to the Appalachicola Bay four hundred and thirty. The Steubenville, 133 feet in length, 117 in the keel, carrying 1100 barrels, and drawing five feet water, it is said, can navigate the river at any season.

Passages to the Bay are made in 52 to 86 hours.

Columbus is 128 W. S. W. M., and 11 above Ft. Mitchell. The best road for carriages, when the season is dry, is via Clinton and Forsythe.

Commissioners c. rises in Jones, separates the S. W. corner of Baldwin from Jones and Wilkinson.

Connesauga r. rises four miles above the 35° of N. Lat. in Tennessee, near the Bullfrog Mt., and crossing the line several times, bends abruptly to the south, and unites in the Cherokee nation with the Coosewater, to form the Oostenaula. This stream is fifty miles E. of Nickojuck, on the 35°, and is the only water course which, rising in Tennessee, passes through Georgia; the others near the line, the Amoy, Notlee, Little, and Highwassee, all fall into Tennessee river.

Coosewatter r. rises E. of the Connesauga, S. of the 35°, and unites with it to form the Oostenaula. New Echota is on this river.

Covington, p. t. and cap., Newton county, named after General Covington, an officer in our late war, is situated on a ridge of land 3½ miles E. of the Yellow river, three west of the

Alcovee, and about fifteen above the confluence of those rivers; 67 N. W. M.; 20 S. Lawrenceville; 24 N. W. Madison; 28 E. Decatur; 18 S. W. Monroe, crossing the Alcovee at Whilley's, 13 m. from town, but 22 via Quert's bridge, three m. from Covington. This latter way is the best road for carriages. It contains 52 houses, C. H., Jail, Academy, 15 stores, beside offices and shops, meeting houses for Baptists and Methodists. The road is good to Lawrenceville and to Madison.

Coweta county, [15] is situated in the N. W. part of the State; bounded by Carroll and Campbell on the north; E. by Fayette; S. by Merriwether & Troop, and west by Carroll. This is one of the new counties, and the census not taken. Newnan is the capital.

Crawford county [16] is bounded on the N.

by Upson and Monroe; E. by Bibb; S. by Houston; and W. by Talbot and a corner of Marion. The Flint r. is the western boundary. The soil is sandy, and much of it poor. There is a pottery in the eastern part, near the Icheconnugh, where large quantities of earthenware are manufactured. Knoxville is the capital. Population 2360. Academy funds received, \$1267 05; Poor school do. \$319 02.

Crawfordville, p. t. and cap., Taliaferro county, named after Wm. H. Crawford, is on the road from Greenesboro to Augusta, 19 from the former place; 20 S. W. Washington; 28 S. S. E. Lexington; 45 N. E. M.; 10 Powelton; 22 Wrightsboro; 18 Warrenton, and contains 32 houses, 3 stores, 2 Lawyers, 3 doctors, an Academy with 100 pupils, houses of worship for the Baptists, which

is 60 by 40 feet, and cost \$1400; for the Methodists 46 by 36, cost 500, C. H., Jail; C. H. cost \$5,600. The lots contain $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre each, and were sold on 13th March 1826. The county of T. was formed out of those contiguous to it in the fall of 1825.

Creek Indians once inhabited Georgia: a few now live in Alabama and Florida, and many have gone west of the Mississippi. A few words are here inserted, with the meaning:

Icho-con-nauh, the name of a c., signifies deer trap. The banks of this c. are very steep; the deer go in at the fording places in August, to eat moss from the rock; the Indians would stand, some above and some below the ford; others would go in, attack and kill the deer: hence the name deer trap.

Pin holloway. There is a c. of this name, & it borrowed it from this circumstance:—an Indian shot a turkey on a high tree by its bank: *holloway*, high up, and *Pinaway*, a turkey.

Towelaggee r. The Indians had killed some white people, and returning to the nation in July, the scalps began to spoil through intense heat: they encamped on this stream, and roasted or dried them over fire to prevent it. *Tow-elaggie*, signifies roasted scalps.

Tobesofskee c. *Sofskee* is an Indian dish prepared of meal or corn. An Indian was crossing the creek in his canoe and lost his provision: hence the derivation, *tobe*, I have lost; *sofskee*, my *sofskee*.

Ocmulgee r. is a richer name; *oc* or *och*, signifies water, and *mulgee*, boiling or bubbling.

Foosa-hatchee, from *foo-so-wan*, a bird, and *hatchee*, a cock.

Woc-co-coie, from *woc-co*, a blue heron, and *coie*, a nest.

Took-to-can-gee, from *took-to*, a corn house, and *can-gee*, fixed or standing, because here was a place of deposit for corn for the hunters.

Marriage of the Creeks, (from Col. Hawkin's manuscripts)—A man who wants a wife, sends his sister, mother, or some female relation, to the female relatives of the fair one he desires; they consult the male connexions, but the father's approbation is not necessary to the contract. If the friends approve of the match, a favorable answer is carried back by the messenger, and the lover sends his intended a blanket and some other small presents: if she accepts these, she is considered as betrothed, and he

may go to her house when he chooses.—When he has assisted her to plant her crop, the ceremony of courting ends.

Crooked c. Creeks of this name are in Camden, Putnam, Laurens, Telfair, &c.

Cullodensville, a cluster of houses, with a Post Office, and some shops, in the S. W. corner of Monroe, 16 m. S. E. Thomaston; 17 S. W. Forsythe; 13 N. Knoxville; 32 W. Macon. The best road from Thomaston to Knoxville passes thro' this place, though it is a crooked way.

Cumberland Island belongs to Camden county. It is sixteen miles long, from one to five broad, containing 30 white and 200 black population.

Currahee Mt. is near the S. line of Habersham. As you approach it from the S., it appears to have risen up entirely alone, for no

other high lands are discoverable; but by ascending it, you find that it is the southern termination of one ridge of the Alleghany. At a distance, it resembles a cone. It is six or seven hundred feet higher than the country below, and attracts

hundreds to visit it.— This mountain is four m. S. W. Tockoa falls; 16 N. W. Carnesville. A house of entertainment is just at its base, where probably lodge some hundred guests during the summer season.

D.

Danielsville, p. t. & cap., Madison county, so named after General Allen Daniel, who many years represented this county in our Legislature, is situated 87 m. N. M.; 22 E. Jefferson; 16 N. N. E. Athens; 21 S. Carnesville; 45 N. W. Washington; 22 N. Lexington; 21 via Dennie's ferry, on Broad river, to Elberton—9 to the ferry, and 12 afterwards; 7½ S. W. Madison springs. The place contains C. H. and Jail, (both need repairing with new ones,) Academy, and 15 houses and stores,

many of which seem to be going to decay.

Darien city and cap. McIntosh county, is on the N. channel of the Alatamaha river, 12 m. from the ocean; 190 m. S. S. E. M.; 62 S. S. W. Savannah. It contains a Bank, Presbyterian M. H., Academy, C. H., Jail, and about 500 inhabitants. At the bar are fourteen feet water, and some foreign vessels come here for produce; but no purchasers resort to this spot, and the market, of course, is not good.

The cotton which

goes down the Oconee and Ocmulgee on boats, is landed here, and shipped to Savannah. Vessels find a safe inland passage, along the sounds and rivers, to Savannah, without going out into the ocean. Cotton brought here & forwarded in 1824-5, were 16,002 bags; in 1825-6, 27,332; in 1826-7, 47,065. Freight per bag to Savannah, is fifty cents; wharfage, landing, and shipping five cents; commission for receiving and forwarding is seven and a half cents. More than 50,000 bags will probably stop here of the crop of 1828. A weekly paper is printed here.

Decatur county [17] lies chiefly in the fork of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, in the S. W. corner of the State. Early and Baker are on the N.; Thomas on the E.; Florida on the S., and the Chattahoochee on the W. This county was taken

G

from Early in 1824.—Population 1463. Flint river runs diagonally through the county.—Bainbridge is the capital. Academy funds received \$767 05.

Decatur, p. t. & cap. Dekalb county, received its name in honor of Stephen Decatur, a daring naval officer. It is 95 m. N. W. M.; 28 N. W. Covington; 25 S. W. Lawrenceville; 12 E. Standing Peachtree on the Chattahoochee; 9 W. S. W. Rock mt., and contains C. H., Jail, Academy, and about fifty houses and stores. This is a healthy spot, though it was visited for the first time by the bilious fever in 1828.

Deepc. Many streams of this name.

Dekalb county [18] is bounded N. by Gwinnett; E. by Newton; S. by Henry and Fayette, and W. by Campbell and the Chattahoochee river. Population 3569. Decatur is the

capital. Academy fund received \$1267 05.— Poor school do. 639 30.

Dogsborough, a cluster of houses and a dramshop, in the N.E. corner of Morgan, 3 m. W. of the Appalachee.

Dooly county [19] is bounded on the N. by Houston; E. by Pulaski; S. E. by Irwin and a corner of Baker; and W. by Lee and a corner of Marion. The Flint was the boundary between this and Lee; but a narrow strip has been annexed to the latter county on the east side of the river, so that Pinderton is now in Lee. Population 772. Berrien is the capital. Academy fund received \$1267 05.— Poor school do. 163 22

—94 poor children instructed in 1828 at 8 schools; \$273 expended.

Dry Fork c. rises in Oglethorpe, and forms the boundary between this county and Wilkes till it loses itself in Long creek.

Dublin, p. t. & cap., Laurens county, is situated half a mile from the west bank of the Oconee, 48 m. S.S. E. M.; 28 S. Irwinton, & contains C. H., Jail, Academy, and thirty-five houses and stores. This place was a depot for cotton; and warehouses are on the bank of the river, but no business is done. The stage from Macon to Savannah passes thro' this place.

E.

Early county [20] is bounded on the N. by Randolph; E. by Baker; S. by Decatur; and west by the *Chatahoochee*. Soil sandy, but suitable for cultivation of sugar, of which considerable is now raised. Large herds of cattle are kept on the wild lands of

this and contiguous counties. Population 1866. Academy funds received \$1267 05.— Poor school do. 237 87. Blakely is the capital. Ft. Gaines is in this county, on the Chattahoochee, and where formerly courts were held.

Eatonton, p. t. and cap., Putnam county, named after General Eaton, for some years consul in the Barbary States, is situated 21 m. N. N. W. M.; 22 S. W. Greensboro; 22 S. S. E. Madison; 18 E. Monticello; 28 N. N. E. Clinton; 28 N. W. Sparta, and contains C. H., which cost 6000 dollars, Jail, two Academies, Brick Masonic Hall, a branch of the State Bank, and one of the finest houses of worship in the up-country. In this, which cost \$6000, the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians worship. To the M. H. is attached a fine-toned Bell,

weighing three hundred pounds. A good bell is a great convenience in a village. The Academies and M. H. are situated in a most beautiful grove. With the Academies is connected a Library, which cost 600 dollars, and which has since been enlarged, and a Philosophical Apparatus purchased in London for 2500 dollars.

The citizens have evinced considerable taste in their public buildings, and much public spirit in erecting them. The fence around the grove needs repairing. Population in November 1828, 726—379 whites, and 347 blacks. The number of houses is 69, doctors 6, lawyers 7, shops &c. 35, four wheel carriages 13.

Among the "venerable dead" in the cemetery near the M. H. lie the remains of Stephen W. Harris, for a number of years Judge

of our Superior Court.

The lots for this town were sold on the 14th April 1808. The first framed building was erected during this year by Wm. Williams, and is now occupied by Mr. Holt, as a shoe store.

Ebenezer, p. v., in Effingham county, on the bank of the Savannah river, 25 m. above Savannah. It contains a large house of worship, and a few dwelling houses, and was settled by Germans in 1735. The resident minister of this place has in contemplation a particular history of the first settlers, and has sent to Germany for materials, old records, &c. During the war, the Legislature resolved at Augusta, to meet here; but a quorum could not be assembled, and after adjourning from day to day, the body finally met in Savannah.

Edinburg, a cluster of houses and 2 stores,

on both sides Cold water creeek, in Elbert, on the Savannah river, 4 m. E. Ruckersville.

Effingham county, [21] is bounded by Scriven on the N.; Savannah r. on the E.; Chatham on the S., and the Ogechee, which separates it from Bullock on the west. Population 2666. Springfield is the capital. Academy fund received \$725 98. Poor school do. \$129 73. Funds now in bank stock and bonds \$15,000!

Elbert county [22] lies in the fork of the Savannah and Broad rivers. Franklin is on the N.; South Carolina on the E.; Wilkes and Lincoln on the south, and Oglethorpe & Madison on the west.— Though this county is in the northern section of the State, the soil in the south part is a red loam. Population 14,500. Elberton is the capital. Academy fund received \$811 87.— Poor School do \$1147-

48. 76 poor children taught in 1827-8, at 11 schools.

Villages, &c. Ruckersville, Edinburg, and Petersburg.

Elberton, p. t. and cap. Elbert county, named after Gov. Elbert, is 90 m. N. N. E. M., 26 N. E. Lexington, 8 Webb's ferry, on Broad r., 7 W. Ruckersville, and 21 E. S. E. Danielsville. It contains C. H., Jail, two Academies, M. H., and 21 houses and stores.

Elberton v. was the seat of justice in Effingham for a large territory, but it is now like Ninevah—not to be found.

Emanuel county [23] is bounded on the N. by Jefferson & Burke; S. E. by Bullock; S. by Tatnall; W. by Montgomery and a part of Laurens, and N. W. by Washington. Emanuel touches 8 counties, viz. Scriven, besides those mentioned above. Population 2967. Swainsboro is the capital. Academy funds received \$1051 67. Poor school do. \$445 73.

Etowah, or Hightower river, is a considerable tributary of the Oostenaula. It rises in the Cherokee nation, and falls into the Oostenaula 20 m. from the western line of the state.

F.

Fairplay. There are two spots by this name, one near the Walton and Morgan line, and one in Hancock, on the lower Milledgeville road to Sparta. They each contain a dram-shop, those pests to our country, and a house or

two. Near this latter one, about Christmas, 1827, an old man, having become drunk, staggered off into the woods in the night. He was found by some negroes, who in kindness made a fire for his comfort, for it was excea-

sively cold; but in the morning he was nearly consumed by the fire! Let drunkards beware of such places.

Falling c. There is one in Jasper, Oglethorpe, Elbert, &c.

Fayette county [24] is bounded on the N. by Dekalb; on the E. by Henry; S. by Pike, and on the west by Merriwether, Coweta, and Campbell. This county lies chiefly in the fork of head streams of the Flint. Population 2588. Fayetteville is the capital. Academy funds \$1455 70. Poor school do. \$568-23.

Fayetteville, p. t. & cap., Fayette county, and named after the Marquis de Lafayette, is 107 m. N. W. M. 21 W. McDonough; 44½ S. W. Carrollton; 22½ S. W. Pumpkin-town, and contains C. H. Jail, 50 houses and stores, &c. This place is rising into importance.

Federal Town. [See Washington county.]

Fishing creeks are in Wilkes, Jones, Oglethorpe, &c.

Flint river. The western head branch of this river is in Campbell, and the eastern in Dekalb. Its whole length is 300 miles; its depth when it flows into the Chattahoochee 6 feet, and its breadth there 150 yards. Steamboats come up to Bainbridge, 50 miles above the confluence.

Forsythe, p. t. and cap., Monroe co. named after our present Governor, is on an elevated situation, below the Towellogga, in Lat. 33° 12', 50 W. N. W. M.; 27 W. S. W. Monticello; 25 N. N. W. Macon, 27 N. E. Zebulon, and 20 S. Jackson. It was laid out in 1823, and now contains seventy houses & stores, an Academy, a house of worship for the Baptists, an elegant C. H. Jail, &c. Most of



the houses are handsomely built. Indeed almost all the towns on the west side of the Ocmulgee seem to have sprung into existence as if by the plastic hand of magic. Four or five years ago, the whole territory was a solitary wilderness; no voice was heard save that of the Indian hunter; but now industry has converted it into beautiful plantations, and ornamented it with many lovely villages. The follower of Jesus, who migrated from the settled country, did not forget the vows that were upon him when he reached the wilderness, for in all of the villages lots are provided for a house of God, and in most of them such buildings are erected. If we may judge from appearances, these villages will not suffer in point of morality, by a comparison with those which have stood 30 & 40 years.

Fort Argyle is on the west bank of the Ogechee, in Bryan co., 4 miles above the mouth of the Canoochee, & 6 above Ogechee bridge. This Fort was built in 1733, to protect the early settlers from invasion by the Spaniards, but it is now in ruins. Here the canal from Savannah enters the Ogechee.

Fort Barrington is on the east bank of the Alatamaha, 14 miles above Darien, built by the Carolinians in 1720 to prevent the escape of negroes to the Spaniards at St. Augustine.

Fort Early is on the Flint, below Fort Lawrence.

Fort Gaines is on the Chattahoochee, in the N. W. part of Early county.

Fort Hawkins is on the W. side of the Ocmulgee, half a mile from the bank, opposite Macon. Colonel Hawkins, for a long time the benevolent Agent of the

Creeks, resided at this spot.

Fort James, on the W. bank of the Alatamaha, is 50 miles above Darien, and 12 below the mouth of the Ohoopee.

Fort Jackson, on the W. side of the Savannah, and three and a half miles below the town, is kept in repair.

Fort Lawrence is in Crawford county, on the Flint river, and was for some years, till 1826, the residence of the Agent for the Creeks. Here a treaty was concluded on the 22d January, 1818, for two tracts of territory, one W. of the Alatamaha, the other embracing Dekalb, Newton, &c. Boats have ascended to this spot.

Fort Perry is in Marion county, 30 m. W. Fort Lawrence.

Fort Scott is in Decatur county, on the W. side of the Flint River.

Fort Wayne is in the

southern part of Savannah, and is kept in repair to defend the town.

Fort Wilkinson is on the Oconee, three miles below Milledgeville.— Here a treaty with the Creeks was held on the 16 June, 1802, by which a considerable portion of the land between the Ocmulgee and Oconee was obtained.

Franklin county [25] is separated from South Carolina chiefly by the Tugalo; Elbert is on the S.; Madison and Jefferson on the S. W. and W. and Habersham on the N. The first Superior Court for this county was held in December 1788. Carnesville is the capital. Academy funds received \$546 50. Poor school do. \$1851 35.

Franklinville, p. t. & cap., Lowndes county, contains C. H. of hewn logs, cost \$215, one house, store, &c. It is situated near Little river, a tributary of the

Alapahaw, 140 W. N. W. St. Mary's, to which place there is a good road; 36 N. E. Thomasville; 50 W. S. W. Waresborough. The country is new, and this site for the public buildings lately selected.

Franklin Spring
[See Mineral Spring
Frederica, p. v. i
Fort, built by Gene
Oglethorpe, in 178
on St. Simon's Islan
The Fort is gone to d
cay, but there are te
houses in the village.

G.

Gainesville, p. t. & cap., Hall county, named after Gen. Gaines, is situated three miles east of the Chattahoochee; 111 N. N. W. M.; 22 N. W. Jefferson; 40 Athens; 30 N. N. E. Lawrenceville; 30 S. Clarkesville, and 45 W. Carnesville. It contains 31 dwelling houses, 8 stores, 4 law offices, 3 doctor and 5 mechanic shops, C. H. and Jail. Colonel Reed built the first house in this place in 1821. The first Court for the county was held one mile from this spot.

The road to Lawrenceville is uneven for

ten miles; then it is pretty good. The road from Clarkesville to this town is *tolerable* for twelve miles; then it is rough, passing along on the ridge which divides the tributaries of both the Oconee and Chattahoochee. The head springs of the Oconee are not more than 200 yards from some streams flowing into the Chattahoochee. The creeks falling into the Chattahoochee are all short, for the ridge is not more than 8 and 10 miles from that river. With a little work the way may be made smooth, but it will ever

be *hilly*. You have a fine view of the Yonah mt. on the road to Clarkesville.

Garner's Ferry, on the Oconee, 11 S. W. Greenesboro; 11 N. E. Eatonton.

Glynn county [26] lies S. of McIntosh: the Atlantic is on the E.; Camden on the S.; and Wayne on the west. Population 3418. Brunswick capital. Academy funds received \$489 17.

Golphinton was the residence of an Indian family. The *old* place was on the Ogechee, below Louisville; the *new* one 6 m. above Louisville, on west side of the Ogechee, and is memorable as the spot where a treaty was concluded in 1784 or 5.

Goose c. falls into the Alatamaha, at the corner of Appling and Wayne, and famous as being the point of demarcation in one or two *treaties*.

Goshen, p. v. in Lin-

coln, on the stage road from Augusta to Carnesville. It is 6 m. N. E. Lincolnton, contains an Academy, M. H., for Baptists, and ten dwellings and two stores.

Graves mt. is a sugar-loaf peak, about 300 feet high on the western line of Lincoln county, 14 m. E. Washington; 5 S. W. Lincolnton. It can be seen 20 miles, and Petersburg, 15 miles distant, can be discovered from the top of it.

Greene county [27] is bounded on the N. by Clarke and Oglethorpe; E. by Taliaferro; S. by Hancock, and W. by Putnam and Morgan. Part of this county lies in the fork of the Oconee and Apalachee, and the northern boundary of this part is a line from the mouth of Rose creek, at Poullain's bridge, to Walker's ford, on the Apalachee. Pop'n. 13,535. Greenesboro

is the capital. Academy funds received \$1051 67. Poor school do. \$533 97.

This county was surveyed in 1784, and settlers began to construct their rude cabins the same year. Major Porter and Mr. Willson settled in the northern part. For a number of years the people were compelled, for self defence, to live in forts. Gen. Thomas Dawson is the first person born in the county. In this county Peter Early began and ended his political career; and his bones now rest in the fork, one mile below Poullain's bridge.—Greene county has furnished three Judges for the Ocmulgee Circuit.

Villages, Public places, &c. Scull Shoals, Newhope, Haralsons, Beman's store.

Greenesboro, p. t. & cap., Greene county, was so called in honor of Gen. N. Greene, is on an elevated spot,

between Richland and Beaverdam creeks, 40 m. N. M., by the road, 29 in a straight direction; 22 N. E. Eaton; 18 E. S. E. Madison; 25 S. S. W. Lexington; 31 W. S. W. Washington. It contains C. H., Jail, brick clerk's office, Female Academy with rooms for a family, a Methodist chapel, Male Academy, new house of worship for the Presbyterians and Baptists, 68 dwelling houses, 10 stores, 6 law offices, 4 doctor and many mechanic shops, 910 inhabitants in 1826, 382 whites, and 528 blacks. This town is 76 N. W. Augusta, 19 from Crawfordville, 23 Powelton, 6 E. of the confluence of the Oconee and Apalachee. One of the public wells contains $9\frac{1}{2}$ grains of iron in a pint of water.

The lots were sold in 1786. The first C. H. was merely a cabin. Mr. Armour, still a re-

spectable citizen, was one of the first settlers. Greenesboro was once burned by the Indians; and in '91 it contained about a dozen cabins, built on the ruins of the old town. Colonel Jonas Fauch erected the first framed building here, the same in which Mrs. Park now lives, near the Bank. The fort, to defend the town, stood, in '94, on the spot long occupied by Mr. Woodruff as a dwelling and storehouse. A Mr. Furlow went out of it one morning to get roasting-ears, was fired upon by the Indians, & wounded in the arm; but he made safe his retreat into the fort, closely pursued.

It behooves the people of this place to construct a direct road to Milledgeville, as one can be made less than 30 miles in length. The difference between the amount they *now* pay for postage, and

what they would if a straight road were made, would soon cover a great portion of the expense of such a road. Albany was always said to be 160 miles from New-York, and the postage on a single letter 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; but within the few past years, the distance has been reduced to 144, by straightening the road, and now the postage is but 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Greeneville, p. t. and cap., Merriwether co., contains 7 or 8 houses, C. H., and Jail, is 108 m. W. M., 25 N. Talboton, 12 N. W. Flat Shoals, on the Flint.

Gwinnett county [28] is bounded on the N. by Hall, N. E. by Jackson, S. E. by Walton, S. W. by DeKalb, and W. by the Chattahoochee. Population 7863. Lawrenceville is the capital. Academy fund, \$1455 70. Poor school do. \$1243 06.

H

Habersham county, [29] is in the N. E. part of the State, cornering on Haywood co. in North Carolina, on the 35°. Rabun bounds it on the north, except the half mile where it touches Haywood co.; the Tugaloo is on the E., Franklin is on the S., and a corner of Hall & Cherokee lands on the west. This is a mountainous county, and the head waters of the Chatahoochee are in it.—But little cotton is cultivated. The Legislature in 1828 cut off a few miles from Rabun, embracing nine families around the Tallulah Falls, and attached them to this county. One would suppose the patience of that body would be quite exhausted, to gratify the whims of every petitioner. The first Court in this county was held in 1820. Clarkesville is the cap.

Public places, &c.—Tallulah Falls, Tockoa Cascade, Currahee mt. Academy funds \$1455 70. Poor school do. \$704 86.

Half Acre, or Devil's Half Acre, is in Putnam, 10 m. S. W. Eatonton, 12 Monticello; contains three houses, dram shop, two shops, and Post Office, called Sanford's \propto roads. A half acre of land was purchased here in the first settlement of the country, say in 1806, a dramshop and store erected, and it became the theatre of so much vice, that the distinctive name above was given it. It is gratifying to state, that since the revival of 1827-8, it has become quite a moral place.

Hall county [50] is bounded on the N. and N. E. by Habersham, E. by Jackson, S. by Gwinnett, and W. by

the Chestatee & Chattahoochee. On Wahoo creek, in the fork of the above rivers, is some of the finest land in the State. Pop. 8245. Gainesville is the capital. Academy fund \$1267 05. Poor school do. \$683 63. In passing along the road from Gainesville to Clarkesville, you have, twelve miles from the former place, a beautiful view of the Yonah mt.; and if the sun shine upon it as brightly, and give it as enchanting an appearance as when the author saw it, you will be well repaid for the twelve mile ride.

Hamilton, p. t. and cap., Harris county, named after Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, is situated about two miles below the Pine mts., 15 E. Chattahoochee, 25 S. S. E. Lagrange, 23 N. Columbus, and contains C. H. Jail, ten houses and

stores. The best road from Lagrange to Columbus passes through this place, though the nearest follows the river Newplace.

Hancock county [31] has Greene and Taliaferro on the N., the Ogechee, which separates it from Warren, on the E., Washington and a part of Baldwin on the S., and Putnam on the west. Academy funds \$1267 04. Poor school do. 1503 79. Sparta is the capital.

Villages, &c. Powelson, Mount Zion, Sanford's Store, Shiver's Mills. 132 pupils at the three academies in the county.

Hardwick, a cluster of houses in Bryan.

Harrisburgh v. is rather a continuation of the town of Augusta, on the big western road.

Harris county [32] is bounded N. by Troup and a part of Merriweather, E. by Talbot, S. by Muscogee, and W. by the Chattahoochee.

The Pine mountains terminate in this county. Hamilton is the capital.

Hartford, p. t. and cap., Pulaski county, is on the east side of the Ocmulgee river, 61 m. S. S. W. M., 44 N. N. W. Jacksonville, & contains 25 dwelling houses, and 12 stores and shops. Sea shells are found in great abundance on the banks of the river at this place, though it is 130 miles distant from the ocean.

Henry county [33] is bounded N. by DeKalb, N. E. by Newton, E. by Butts, S. by Pike, and W. by Fayette.—Population 5480. Academy funds received \$1455 70. Poor school do. 785 74. McDonough is the capital.

Hermon v. in Oglethorpe, 7 m. W. S. W. Lexington. It contains seven houses, a store, and an Academy. This village, like many others in the State, was built for the purpose of

supporting the Academy, and providing means for the instruction of the young.

Highwassee r. rises near the corner of Habersham county, in the Cherokee nation, and runs N. into the Tennessee.

High Shoals is the most westerly point purchased of the Creeks till 1802. It is a rapid in the Appalachee, 12 m. S. W. Athens.

Hillsborough, p. v. in Jasper, 9 m. S. E. Monticello, containing ten houses, four stores, and an Academy. It has quite a pretty appearance to the traveller.

Hillsboro v. was the seat of justice for Baldwin county for two or three years. It is now in Putnam, 7 m. E. Eatonton, and contains three log houses and a store.

Holmesville, p. t. and cap., Appling county, contains C. H., Jail, &c.

Houston county [34] is bounded N. by Crawford and Bibb; E. by Twigs and Pulaski; S. by Dooly, and W. by Marion. A narrow strip was annexed to Pulaski in 1828. *Academy fund* \$1267 05. *Poor school do.* \$255 78. *Perry* is the capital. *Hudson's r.* is a branch of Broad river.

I.

Icheconnau c. rises in Monroe, forms the boundary between Crawford and Bibb, & falls into the Ocmulgee below Macon. (See *Creek Indians* for meaning of *Icheconnau*.)

Indian c. There are several of this name.

Indian Springs, (see *Mineral Springs*.)

Irwin county [35]. Dooly and Telfair are on the north; parts of Telfair, Appling, and Ware on the east, Lowndes and Thomas on the south, and Baker on the west. The

C. H. is in the north part of the county, near the Ocmulgee, 12 m. W. Jacksonville. Academy funds \$815.

Irwinton, p. t. and cap., Wilkinson co., and named after Gov. Irwin, is on a gravelly ridge, between Commissioners' and Big Sandy creeks, 20 S. M. 28 N. N. W. Dublin, 30 W. S. W. Sandersville, 20 E. Marion. It contains thirty houses, beside stores, C. H. Jail, &c., Academy, & Methodist chapel.

J.

Jack's c rises in Walton, and flows into the *Appalachee* in Morgan. A battle was fought on this creek with the Indians in 1787. Gen.

Elijah Clarke commanded our troops: several Creeks were killed, & the rest routed. Benjamin Wootten, a brother of Col Thomas W. of Wilkes, was killed here.

Jackson county [36] is bounded on the N. E. by Franklin, E. by Franklin and Madison, S. by Clarke, W. by Walton and Gwinnett, and N. W. by Hall. Jefferson is the capital. Academy funds \$811 87. Poor school do. \$1280 20. 10 schools in the county, where 320 pupils were taught in 1828; 70 of them on Poor school fund. Pop. 9576.

Jackson, p. t. and cap., Butts county, named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the United States, is situated 55 m. N. W. M., 8 W. Cargill's ferry on the Ocmulgee, 4 N. Indian Springs, 20 W. Monticello, 25 E. Zebulon, 17 S. E. McDonough,

and contained, in Feb. 1828, seventeen houses, nine stores, two doctor and 9 mechanic shops, three law offices, houses of worship for the Methodists and Presbyterians, C. H., Jail, and Academy. This latter building, 45 by 25 feet, and two stories high, was erected and finished, except chimneys and plastering, for \$475! Carpenter's work will fall in price when we have mechanics enough to hold more competition. The C. H. of brick, nearly completed in Feb. 1828, was consumed by fire, to the loss of the contractor, Colonel Hitchcock, of four or five thousand dollars. A negro was at work at night, dropped a candle, which fell through the loose floor, among the rubbish below, and the roof was in a few minutes in a blaze.

Jackson's borough, p. t. and cap., Scriven county, also named af-

ter Gen. A. Jackson, is on Beaverdam c. just before its entrance into Briar c., 130 m. S. E. M., 69 N. N. E. Savannah, 54 S. E. Augusta, and contains C. H. Jail, Methodist chapel, and 15 houses and stores. There has not been till lately much taste discovered in the exterior of the buildings in this place.

Jacksonville, p. t. & cap., Telfair county, and named in honor of the same individual mentioned above, is one mile from the left bank of the Ocmulgee, 104 S. M. 44 S. E. Hartford, and contains C. H., Jail, and about 30 houses and stores.

Jasper county [37] is bounded by Morgan on the N. E., by Putnam on the E., by Jones on the S., by Monroe and Butts on the W., and by Newton on the N. W. This is a populous and wealthy co. 30,000 bags of cotton have been raised in a

year in it! *Monticello* is the capital. Academy funds received \$811 87. Poor School do. \$2726. 120 poor children taught in 1828 at an expense of fourteen hundred dollars! There must be *poor* or *unfaithful* accountants in Jasper.

Villages, &c. Hillsboro.

Jefferson county [38] has Richmond on the N. E., Burke on the E., Emanuel on the S., Washington on the W., and Warren on the N. W. Population 7083. Academy fund \$731-34. Poor school do. \$1103 78. Louisville is the capital.

Jefferson, p. t. and cap., Camden county, named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, contains fifty houses and stores, C. H., Jail, &c., and is on the S. side of the St. Illa r. 25 m. W. N. W. St. Mary's, 28 S. W.

Brunswick, 50 S. W. Darien. Sloops sail up to the town.

Jefferson, p. t. and cap., Jackson county, also named after Mr. Jefferson, is 87 m. N. N. W. M., 18 N. W. Athens, 30 S. Gainesville, and contains C. H., Jail, Academy, 20 houses, 11 stores, offices, &c.

Jones county [39] is bounded by Jasper and a part of Putnam on the N., by Baldwin on the E., by Twiggs & a corner of Wilkinson on the

S., and by the Ocmulgee and Bibb on the west. Population 16,498. Academy funds received \$1051 67.—Poor school do. 801 86. Three incorporated Academies in the county; but two have ceased operations. Clinton is the capital.

Public places. Blountsville, Freman's store, and Fortville.

Jykill Sound separates Jykill Island from the main land in Glynn county.

K.

Kettle c. rises in Wilkes, and falls into Little river. A bloody battle was fought on this creek on 14th Feb. 1779. Col. Boyd commanded the British, & Cols. Pickens, Dooly, and Clarke the Americans, and obtained over their enemies a signal victory.

Kiokee c. There are
H

two of this name in Columbia county.

Kingston, p. v., in Morgan, near Sugar c. 3 m. W. Park's bridge, on the Oconee, 14½ N. E. Eatonton, 10 W. Greenesboro, 11 E. Madison, contains 7 houses, 3 stores, some shops, and a house of worship for the Baptists and Methodists.

Knoxville, p. t. and cap., Crawford county, named after General Knox, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, is situated 7 m. W. Fort Lawrence, on Lot No. 14, of the second district of Houston originally, 55 W. S. W. M., 27 S. Thomaston, 28 N. W. Perry, and contains 20 houses, 7 stores, 2 law offices, 2 doctor and 2

mechanic shops, C. H., Jail, and Academy.—The C. H. cost \$2,400, and the Academy, a neat two-story building, painted and enclosed, with out-houses and a well, cost \$1500. It would be desirable to see a house of worship in this place.

The lots on which the town is built were sold in May, 1824.

L.

Lagrange, p. t. and cap., Troup county, so called to keep in remembrance the residence of La Fayette in France, is a new place, situated 130 m. W. Milledgeville, via Clinton, Forsythe, and Zebulon, 5 E. Wheatley's ferry on the Chattahoochee, 22 W. Greeneville, 25 N. Hamilton, 35 N. W. Talboton, 40 N. Columbus, and 16 N. E. Miller's Bend. It contains 7 houses, C. H., and Jail, and

Methodist m. h. Three doctors and three lawyers are settled in the place.

Laurens county [40] lies on both sides of the Oconee. Wilkinson & Washington bound it on the north, Emanuel and Montgomery on the east, the latter on the south, and Pulaski on the west. Population 5884. Dublin is the capital. Academy fund received \$811 87. \$649 14.

Lawrenceville, p. t.

and cap., Gwinnett co. and named after a distinguished naval officer, is situated between the head waters of the Alcovee and Yellow rivers, 90 m. N. N. W. Milledgeville, 8 from the Chattahoochee, 30 N. Covington, and 30 S. Gainesville. It contains 40 dwelling houses, 10 stores, 10 mechanic shops, 3 law offices, and 3 doctor shops, and a flourishing Academy and Methodist m. h. From the cupola of the Academy, (even from the base of it,) you have a fine view of the Rock mountain, 16 m. to the S. W. The Presbyterians have a m. h. two miles distant, and the Baptists one a mile and a half. The Spring on the east side of the town flows into the Alcovee river, and that on the west side into the Yellow river.

Lee county [41] is bounded on the N. by Marion, E. by Dooly, the Flint being the

boundary part of the way, for a strip has been annexed to Lee from Dooly; S. by Baker, and W. by Randolph. Courts are held in the 16th district, not far from the centre of the county. Pinderton is in Lee, E. of the Flint.

Lexington, p. t. and cap., Oglethorpe county, and so called probably after a little town in Massachusetts where the first blood was spilt in the American Revolution, is 64 m. N. N. E. M., 25 N. Greenesboro, 76 N. W. Augusta, 25 Washington, 16 Athens, 22 S. Danielsville, 26 S. W. Elberton. It contains C. H., Jail, two Academies, houses of worship for the Presbyterians and Methodists, 38 dwelling houses, 15 stores and shops, &c. and a public Library. The male academy is a substantial brick building, two stories high, built in 1806 or 7, thro

the liberality of Mr. Meson, who gave \$8000 besides several town lots. The building cost \$4000 and the trustees now have \$4000 in Bank stock. This is called "Meson Academy," out of respect to the benevolent individual who endowed it, and whose remains now sleep just west of the building, covered with a slab of marble, with a suitable inscription. I would rather have the fame of Meson than that of Alexander: *his* talents and time were employed to render the world more enlightened, and, consequently, happier. Alexander's to augment the quantum of wretchedness.

Liberty county, [42] in shape, is similar to the letter L, and is bounded N. E. by Bryan, E. by the Atlantic and McIntosh, and S. by McIntosh and the Alatomaha, and N. W. by Tatnall county.—

Population 7429. Riceboro is the capital. Academy funds \$974 85. Poor School do. \$450 41. Two academies in the county, at Sunbury and Wallhourville, and both flourishing.

Lisbon v. in Lincoln county, containing 3 or 4 houses, separated by Broad r. from Petersburg, and by Savannah from Vienna. These 3 little villages are not half a mile distant at the confluence of the Savannah and Broad rivers.

Lincoln county [43] is bounded N. by Elbert, from which it is separated by Broad r. N. E. and E. by the Savannah, S. by Little r., separating it from Columbia, and W. by Wilkes county. Pop. 6019. Lincolnton cap.

Lincolnton, p. t. and cap., Lincoln county, is named after General Lincoln, 90 m. N. E. M., 40 N. N. W. Augusta, 18 E. Washing-

ton, and contains C. H., Jail, Academy, Baptist m. h., and 15 houses and stores.

Little river rises in Greene and Oglethorpe counties, runs E., receiving many tributaries, and discharges its waters into the Savannah, on the line between Lincoln and Columbia. In its course it separates parts of Warren and Columbia from Wilkes, and a part of Columbia from Lincoln. It is 60 m. long, and the rapids in it furnish some fine mill seats.

Little river has its origin in Newton, runs S. through Morgan and Putnam, then bending E., is the boundary between Putnam and Baldwin, and flows into the Oconee 8 m. above Milledgeville. It is about 60 miles long, and so rapid is its current when swollen by rains, that bridges over it need repairing every year.

Long c. rises in O-

glethorpe, serves as the natural boundary between Wilkes and the above county for some miles, and falls into Broad river.

Look out Mt. is chiefly in Georgia, extending 2 miles into Tennessee. It is 13 m. E. of Nickajuck.

Louisville, p. t. and cap., Jefferson county, on Rocky Comfort c., just before its entrance into the Ogechee, is 54 m. E. S. E. M., 26 E. Sandersville, 25 W. Waynesboro, 40 S. W. Augusta, & 28 Swainsboro. It contains now 27 families, 9 stores, 3 lawyers, and 4 doctors, and was the seat of government from 1795 till 1807. Here the famous *Yazoo Acts* were burned by a sun-glass, 13th Feb. 1796. [See Biography of Jackson.] The public buildings are C. H., Jail, house of worship, and Academy. The old State House has been purchased by the coun-

ty, and converted into a Court House. Louisville is destitute of that life which obtained in her while the Legislature held its sessions in this place.

Ten thousand dollars, raised by private subscription, have been expended to clear the obstructions to navigation in the Ogechee; and although boats have descended from this town to Savannah, with 200 and 300 bags of cotton, nothing now is done.—

When the canal connecting the river with Savannah is completed, the navigation may be revived.

Lowndes county [44] was taken from Irwin in 1825. Irwin is on the N., Ware on the E., Florida on the S., and Thomas on the W.

Several districts of this county were annexed to Thomas.—Franklinville is the capital.

Academy funds \$500.

M.

McBean's c. forms the boundary between Richmond and Burke, and falls into the Savannah.

McDonough, p. t. & cap., Henry county, so called to perpetuate the memory of Com. Thos. McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain in 1813, is situated between the Towelagga and S. Ocmulgee, 70 m. N. W. M., 33 N.

N. W. Forsythe, 21 E. Fayetteville, 22 S. Covington, crossing at Butler's ferry, on S. Ocmulgee, 9 m. from the ferry, and 13 afterwards; 18½ N. W. Key's ferry on the Ocmulgee, 27 S. Decatur, 27 N. Zebulon, 17 N. W. Jackson, and 33 N. W. Monticello. In Feb. 1828, it contained 46 houses, 8 stores, 7 mechanic shops, 4

doctor shops, 3 law offices, Academy, houses of worship for the Baptists and Methodists, C. H., and Jail. The C. H. cost \$8,500. The Academy is a two-story brick building, and cost \$2,200, and is in a flourishing condition.

McDonough is a healthy spot, and several respectable & wealthy inhabitants from the lower sections of the State make it a *summer*, and others a *permanent* residence. There is scarcely a family that makes any use of ardent spirits, except as medicine! The society, though not so refined as in some older places, is quite a desirable one, on account of its religious cast, and disuse of that which would render even paradise a place of discontent and wretchedness.

McIntosh county [45] is bounded N. E. by Liberty; E. by the Atlantic; S. by Glynn and Wayne, and W. by

Liberty. Pop. 5129. Academy fund \$1211 19. Poor school do. \$112 40. The academy is removed in the summer season from Darien to Piedmont, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant where it is healthy. Darien is the capital.

Macon, p. t. & cap. Bibb co. and named after Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, long President of the U. S. Senate, is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee river, 32 miles W. S. W. M.; 12 S. W. Clinton; 30 N. E. Perry; 22 E. Knoxville; and 25 S. E. Forsythe. Estimated population, 3500.

No place has risen up with greater rapidity than Macon. The first lots were sold 6th and 7th March, 1823. The first cabin was built here by Thomas Tatum, in 1822, on Walnut street, on the lot now owned by Maj. Napier. Now it contains more than 200 in-

habited houses, many of which are neat and some very large, forty-three stores, 11 groceries and confectionaries, beside druggists and mechanics of all kinds, 8 doctors and 12 lawyers.

The court house stands on Bridge street, —three stories high, 93 by 47 feet, with a cupola and has a fine appearance from Fort Hawkins on the east side of the river. In the basement story are apartments for offices of various descriptions: in the second are large rooms for the Superior Court and for county purposes: in the third the offices of the clerks. The Methodist M. H. is just at the N. end of Mulberry street, and the Presbyterian on the corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, and the Baptist, not yet erected, is to be on the corner of Second and Mulberry streets.

The streets in Macon run N. W. and

S. E. and are alternately 180 and 120 feet wide, i. e. Wharf st. the one parallel with the river and near it is 880 feet, the next parallel one is 130: so those which meet at right angles. Until the spring of 1828, the incorporation covered only the west side of the river; then, 20 acre lots, beside many ten acre ones were sold, and the purchasers are putting up good buildings.

A fine bridge connects both parts of the town. This was built by the State,—cost \$9,200,—was rented the first quarter of 1828 for \$1802 50, and the second for \$925. It is now sold to the town for \$25,000, and ten years allowed to make the payments. Cotton and corn pass over toll-free.

As a commercial place, Macon has many advantages: it is in the heart of a thickly set-



tled and fertile country and on a navigable river. Though steam boats have been up, the produce and merchandize are transported on flat bottomed boats. Thirty or forty boats are owned here, and they carry at a time from 400 to 700 bags of cotton and return with 70 and 80 tons. On both sides of the river are thirteen ware houses.

Macon received as the crop of 1824, 4000 bags cotton; of 1825, 17,000 bags; of 1826, 30,000; of 1827, a dry year, 1700; of 1828, about 39,000. The price of freight to Savannah varies from 62½ to 75 per hundred, and has been as high as a dollar.

The population is not far from 2000,—more than in any other town, except Savannah and Augusta.

Within nine miles of Macon are 14 saw and nine grist mills;

five are on Swift creek. The Macon Bank is a fine three story building. There are also here, branches of the Darien Bank, of the Fire Insurance, and an agency of the State Bank. The net amount of postage, accruing to the United State in this place for 1827 was \$1,665 12, and for 1828, \$2,124 47.

Hitherto Macon has been very healthy, though its friends have entertained fears that it would be sickly.

Several attempts were made in the Legislature to remove the seat of government from Milledgeville and make Macon the metropolis,—but a final decision was made in 1827, and \$20,000 appropriated to enlarge the State House, and which has been accomplished. But this has not repressed the anxieties of the people to settle in this thriving town, for new houses

are starting up all around almost as rapidly as the mushroom of the night.

Two weekly papers are published here, and there is a book store with a pretty good assortment of books.

Madison County [46] is bounded on the N. by Franklin; on the E. by Elbert; on the S. by Oglethorpe and a corner of Clarke; and on the W. by Jackson. Mineral Springs are in this county. Danielsville is the capital.—Academy fund \$1455 70. Poor school do. \$819 08.

Madison, p. t. and cap. Morgan co. named after the fourth President of the United States, is 43 N. N. W. M.; 22 N. Eatonton; 27 S. S. W. Athens; 18 W. N. W. Greenesboro; and contains male and female Academies, Masonic Hall, C. H., Jail and Methodist Chapel. The Presbyterians worship in a

room of the male Academy. The number of houses is about sixty, besides stores and offices. There is a library attached to the Academies.

Mallorysville, p. v. 14 m. N. W. Washington, containing an academy, seven dwelling houses, two stores and several shops.

Marion County [47] is bounded on the N. by Talbot; on the E. by Houston; on the S. by Lee and Randolph, and on the W. by Muscogee. New county—no census taken.

Marion, p. t. & cap Twigs co. named after Gen. Marion, is situated about 8 m. E. of the Ocmulgee, 36 S. W. M.; 28 S. Clinton; 20 S. E. Macon; 30 N. Hartford, and 20 W. Irwinton. It contains 14 houses, 6 stores, 4 law offices, 4 doctor's shops, two taverns and an academy.

Medical Society for the State was incorpo-

rated by the Legislature in 1825.

The Board consisting of 20 Physicians, 7 of whom form a quorum, is required to meet annually at the seat of Government and there examine and license applicants to practice Physic and Surgery.—Such as have received a Diploma from any Medical College may be licenced without examination. All bonds, notes, promises and assumptions, made for medical services to persons, not regularly licensed, shall be void; and persons so practising for reward shall be liable to be indicted and fined not exceeding \$500 for the first offence, and for the second, imprisoned. No Apothecary, unless he be a licensed Physician, may sell drugs or medicine without license. Merchants, however, may sell medicines already prepared. *Persons selling medicines*

and Physicians practising before the passing the act, of course, are not affected by it. An individual member of the Board may license applicants temporarily, but this licence shall continue in force only till the next session of the Board.

Medical Societies had been in existence in Savannah & Augusta many years, but these could prevent quackery only within the cities.

Medical Academy was incorporated by the Legislature in 1828. Students are to study two years and hear Lectures at this Academy, rather than be with a private physician: then it is expected that they will be qualified to receive a Diploma on attending *one course of Lectures*, either at Charleston or at some other Medical school. This institution is located at Augusta and three Professors are appointed to commence in-

struction in October. The advantages over private instruction must be obvious to all.

Medway, a settlement in Liberty co. made by emigrants from Dorchester in S. Carolina, in 1752.— Their house of worship is on the stage road from Savannah by Ogechee bridge to Darien. Their cemetery is surrounded by a substantial wall, ornamented with beautiful slabs of marble; but ah! it is nearly filled! For 74 years death has made this a garner and has frequently found a rich harvest to bear to it. The brave Gen. Scriven was killed in this settlement, 24th Nov. 1778. The British were commanded by Col. Provost. The inhabitants of but few settlements have done more according to their means, to advance the happiness of man.

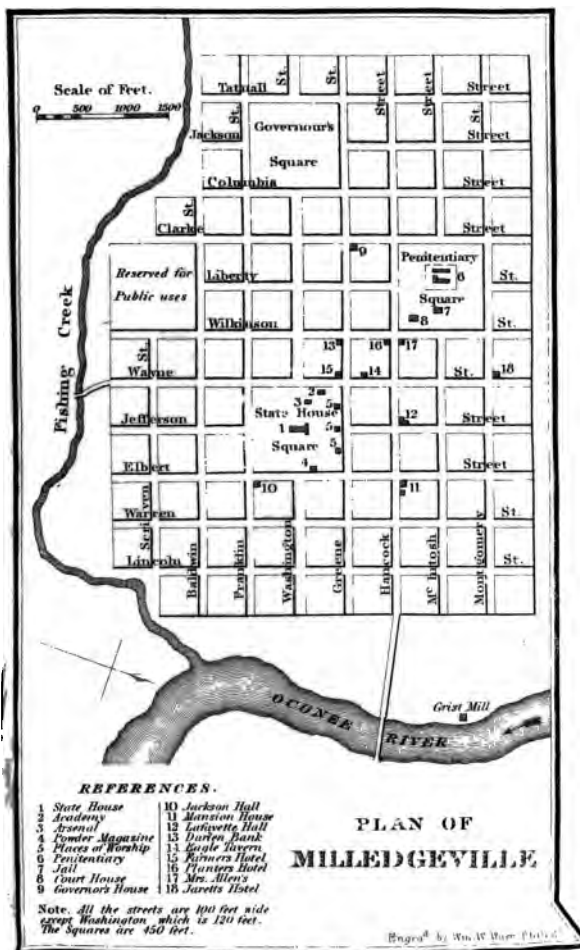
Among the "venerable dead" here are

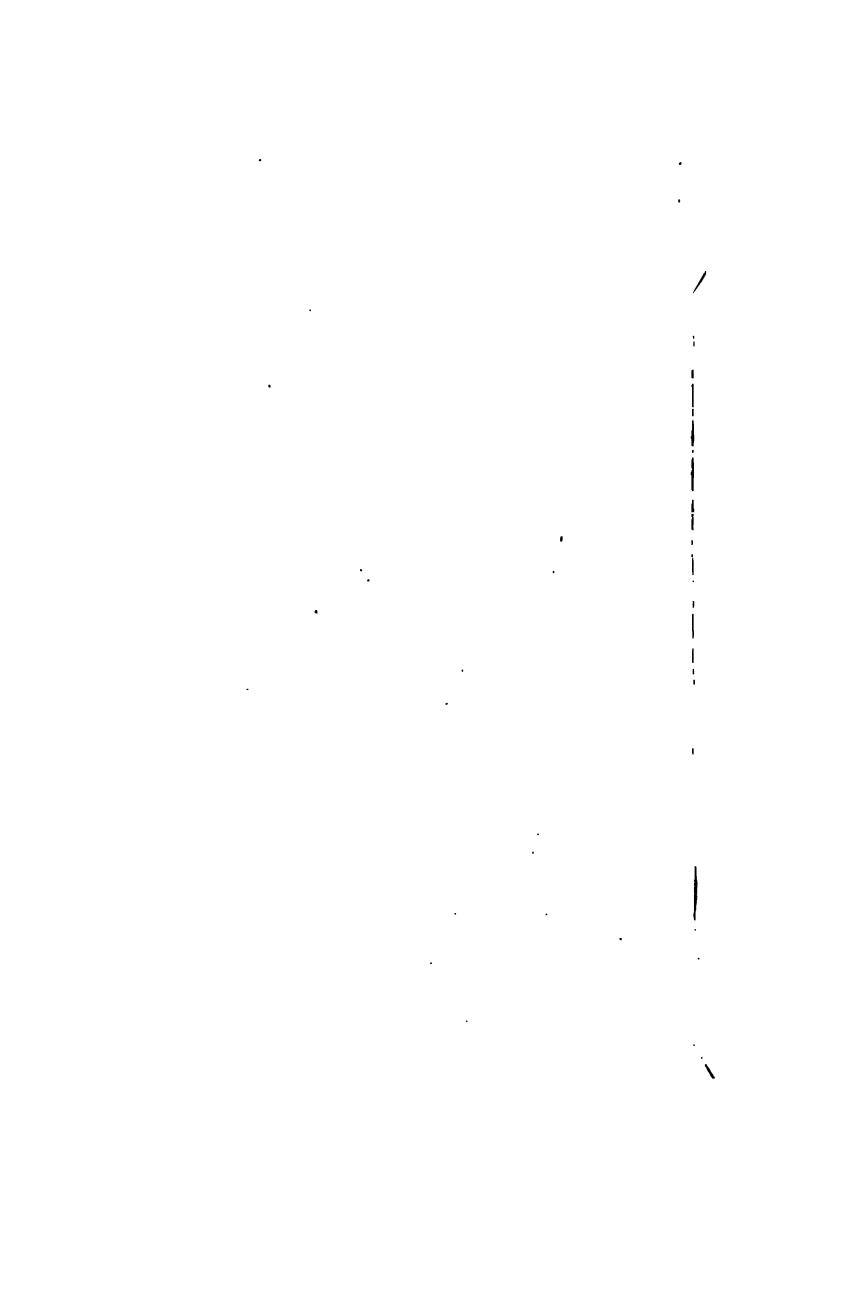
the remains of Rev. Joseph Osgood, the 1st Pastor of the Medway Church; of Hon. John Elliott, late Senator in Congress, & his grandfather; and of the Rev. Thos. Sumner Winn, Pastor of the Newport church, a youth in years, but a man in knowledge.

Meriwether County, [48] was created out of Troup, in 1827, and is bounded by Coweta on the N.; E. by Pike and Upson; S. by Talbot and a part of Harris, and on the W. by Troup. The southern boundary is a crooked line crossing the Pine Mountains. Greenville is the capital.

Mickaserkee Lake is chiefly in Florida, but on the State line it is half a mile wide in Thomas, 22 m. E. of the Och-loch-onne river.

Milledgeville, p. t. and cap. Baldwin co., and named in honor of Gov. Milledge, is the seat of Government for





Georgia, and situated on the west side of the Oconee river, at the head of Steat Boat navigation, in Latitude $33^{\circ} 4' 10''$. West Long. from Washington, $6^{\circ} 19'$. This town is 659 m. S. W. Washington City; 1534 S. W. Robinstown, in Maine; 158 N. W. Savannah; 89 W. S. W. Augusta; 193 N. Darien; 71 S. Athens; 32 E. N. E. Macon, and 125 E. N. E. Columbus.

The act of the Legislature in which Commissioners are appointed to lay off the town was passed in May, 1803, and by the original plan contains twenty streets, to most of which are given names of distinguished patriots. The first building, constructed of logs, was erected in 1804, on Franklin street, on Mr. Baxter's Lot; and the first framed house was put up by Gen. Scott in 1805 and is now standing, a two story

building, on the corner of Franklin and Elbert streets, diagonally from *Jackson Hall*. For some years, most of the buildings were erected and business done east of the State House; but now the town is travelling westward from the hurried atmosphere of the River and Fishing creek, and the hum of activity is heard on Wayne street.

At this time, Milledgeville contains 170 occupied houses, (several having been deserted on the east part of the town) 1599 inhabitants, 14 dry goods stores, twenty groceries, wholesale and retail, besides offices, shops, &c., 5 doctors, 15 lawyers.

The State House stands on an eminence, three-fourths of a mile from the river, exhibiting a tasteful appearance of Gothic architecture. In this are rooms for the Legislature during its ses-

sions, the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Surveyor General, beside apartments for Clerks and Committees, and several *fire proof* rooms for public records.

The Representative Hall is 60 by 54 feet, ornamented with full length portraits of Gen. Oglethorpe and La Fayette, and Senate Chamber with those of Washington and Jefferson. In the Executive office is an old portrait of Oglethorpe, sitting, dressed in an antique costume and examining the map of Georgia.— This building, with the wing erected at the N. end in 1828, cost \$115,000. The cost of an excellent clock in the cupola was \$1000.

The other public buildings are, a State arsenal, three stories high, containing implements of war,—Governor's House, (in a line on the north side of

State House Square,) Houses of worship for the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, the dimensions of which are about 60 by 40 feet, a Market House, containing a room for the meeting of the town police,—Penitentiary; C. H., Jail, Academy, and three Banks.

Milledgeville contains a number of large establishments for entertainment, the most spacious of which are *La Fayette Hall*, of brick, fronting on both Jefferson and Hancock streets 110 feet, containing 31 rooms, and cost about \$25,000;—*Farmer's Hotel*, to which is attached a Reading Room, and *Eagle Tavern*, on Wayne street, in the centre of business;—*Capt. Jarratt's*, at the north end of this street, near a spring of excellent water; *Mrs. Allen's* near the Court House Square; *Jackson Hall*, E. of the State House;

Mansion House, towards the Bridge, and *Planter's Hotel*, lately revived, near the Penitentiary. There are some other taverns and several private boarding houses.

Milledgeville is governed by an Intendant and four Commissioners. Since the seat of government has become permanently fixed here, considerable improvements have been made in buildings, and some new ones erected. The river opposite the town is 550 feet wide, over which is an excellent bridge, private property, and which cost about \$20,000,—the income for tolls is about \$3,000. The principal cotton warehouses were a mile and a half from town till 1828, when a lock was completed, so that boats can ascend to the Bridge. From 4000 to 8000 bags only are deposited in Milledgeville annually, and yet

it is in the heart of a cotton country!

Freights per bag in Feb. 1828, were \$2 to Savannah, and \$2 50 with insurance. There seems to be no spirit to invite the planters here,—no purchasers are waiting, and yet 5 and 600 bags can be taken down the river at a time and 70 tons bro't back in return.

Let good roads be constructed to Athens, Greensboro and Madison,—let fair prices be given for cotton in this town, and the article transported to Savannah for reasonable freights, and the hum of Augusta and Macon will soon be heard on Wayne and Hancock streets. 50,000 bags would go to this place, because of its contiguousness to fertile counties, if such attractions and conveniences were held out as interest and public spirit might adopt and prepare.

From the three press-

es in this town, there go forth weekly, 6 or 7000 newspapers.

The surface of this place is quite uneven, the soil is red, and but few of the streets have good side walks. It has been healthy for the two past years, scarcely a case of fever having been known.— Should it be sickly, a healthy retreat is found in the distance of three miles in the pine lands south. Augusta also is supplied with a safe retreat on the sand hills.

The Legislature held its first session here in 1807. The net amount of postage accruing at the post office here in 1827 was \$2,240 45; in 1828 \$2,489 26.

Miller's Bend is a crook in the Chattahoochee, in Lat. $32^{\circ} 52' 16''$, and Long. $8^{\circ} 12' 49''$. At this spot the line between Georgia and Alabama diverges from the river and runs N. $9^{\circ} 26' 36''$ W. to *Nichojack*, a distance

of 146 miles. This line was run in 1826 by Commissioners from Georgia alone, Alabama having declined to meet them.

Mineral Springs.— There are but two of this kind that are much celebrated for their healing virtues.

The Indian Springs in Butts county, 10 m. W. of the Ocmulgee, in the fork of two creeks. The chief ingredient in the waters is *sulphur*, though they contain many others, and are considered infallible in the most obstinate cases of rheumatism. They are said also to be a remedy for the gravel; they cure all cutaneous disorders, and are efficacious in removing the effects of a too liberal use of calomel. This is at present the most fashionable watering place in the state. From 600 to 800 are frequently here at a time. There is a large public hotel, capable of accommoda-

ting 100 persons, besides 30 or 40 cabins, which are comfortable buildings, and rented every year to one or more families. The treaty by which the late purchase was acquired; was concluded at this place.

Madison Springs, in Madison county, are 23 m. N. W. Athens, 7 N. W. Danielsville.—The waters are strongly impregnated with iron, and are effectual in the cure of rheumatism and cutaneous disorders. This has been a fashionable resort, but is not at present so much frequented as the Indian Springs. Here is a spacious hotel, capable of affording accommodation to 150 or 200 persons. Several lots have been purchased of the proprietor, and comfortable houses erected on them for a summer residence. A school is kept here during the summer season. People in search of

health can find no purer water nor healthier climate than are found in this section. The soil is very poor around the Springs.

Franklin Springs are 8 miles north of the above, in Franklin co.; and the quality of the water is quite similar. Here are several cabins, and many persons resort here to spend the sultry season.

In the neighborhood of Athens are several springs highly impregnated with iron; so much so as to render the water quite unpalatable.

In Wilkes is also a spring, which formerly was a place of considerable resort.

Cobb's mineral spring in Jefferson, has been visited by many.

In Greene are several springs, having much chalybeate in their waters.

The water of one of the public wells in Greensboro contains

9½ grains of iron to the pint; and also sulphurated hydrogen and carbonic acid.

In Wayne co. are also mineral springs.

In Taliaferro is a spring.

In Pike, near the Flint river, is one called the *Thundering Spring*. The waters have effected cures in several obstinate cases of rheumatism.

A town was laid off at the Indian Springs, and many lots sold, in 1828; but few of them are occupied. A house of entertainment, ¾ of a mile distant, called "*Mountain Spout*," enjoys a great share of public patronage.

Monroe county [49] is bounded N. by Butts, E. by the Ocmulgee, S. by Bibb and Crawford, W. by Upson & Pike. Population 9284. Academy funds \$1267 05. Poor school do. \$535. Forsythe is the capital. Three Academies, Forsythe, Cicero, & Rock

Spring, with 133 pupils.

Monroe, p. t. and cap., Walton county, named in honor of the 5th President of the United States, is situated 2½ E. of the Alco-vee river, 65 m. N. W. M., 20 N. E. Covington, 25 W. S. W. Athens, and contains 41 houses, C. H., Jail, Academy, and 11 stores, shops, &c. and a Baptist m. h., erected in 1828.

Montgomery county [50] is cut in twain by the Oconee river. Laurens is on the N. W. Effingham on the N. E., Tatnall on the S. E., Appling on the S., & Telfair on the west. Pop. 1618. Mount Vernon is the capital.

Monticello, p. t. and cap, Jasper, named after the residence of Jefferson in Virginia, contains 55 houses, 19 stores, 8 shops, 3 doctor shops, 5 law offices, Female Academy, C. H., Jail, and houses of

worship for the Baptists and Methodists. It is 35 m. W. N. W. M., 27 N. E. Forsythe, 25 N. Clinton, 25 S. W. Madison, 18 W. Eaton, 28 S. Covington, 20 E. Jackson, 17 E. Indian Springs, and 33 S. E. McDonough.—From M. to this place are two roads; one via Blountsville is the best, for it crosses no large water courses; the other via Low's Mills, on Cedar creek and Half Acre. The lots for this town were sold in 1808. The first framed house was on the spot now occupied by Cargill's tavern.

Morgan county [51] is bounded on the N. E. by Clarke, E. by Greene, S. by Putnam, N. W. by Walton.—Population 13,869. Academy funds received \$811 87. Poor school do. \$1290 42. Poor children instructed in 1826-7-8, 109. Madison is the capital.

Villages, &c. Kings-

ton, The Factory, Dogsboro.

Mountains. [See Alleghany, Rock, Currahee, Pine, Graves, Yonah, Rackoon, & Look Out.]

Mount Enon v., in Richmond, 14 m. S. W. Augusta, near Bath. This was once a considerable village, having a flourishing Academy, and which was designed to be converted into a College, but now it contains only 7 houses, and these are occupied as a summer retreat.

Mount Vernon, p. t. and cap., Montgomery county, and named after the residence of the illustrious Washington on the Potowmac, is 85 m. S. S. E. M., 100 W. N. W. Savannah, and 100 N. Darien. It contains C. H., Jail, a few houses, and store, 35 N. W. Tatnall C. H.

Mount Zion, p. v., in Hancock, 29 m. N. E. M., 7 N. Sparta, 10 W. Powelton, con-

tains Academy, houses of worship for Presbyterians and Baptists, 18 dwelling houses, stores, shops, &c. The Academy was opened here in 1811, and has given existence to the village. The "Hancock Advertiser," a small weekly paper, is published at this place.

Murder creek rises in Newton, runs S. into Little river. It is 60 feet wide, and gives motion to many mills.

Muscogee county [52] is bounded on the N. by Harris, E. by Marion, S. by Randolph, and west by the Chattahoochee. Columbus is the capital.

N.

Newnan, p. t. and cap., Coweta county, named after General Daniel Newnan, a brave soldier in the late war, is situated 126 m. N. W. M., 45 N. N. E. Lagrange, and contains eight or ten houses and stores, offices, &c. C. H. and Jail. The lots were sold in 1827, 44 of which brought \$7774 50; the highest was \$611 50, and the lowest \$43. New place.

Newport r. (north) is not more than 25 m. long, yet it is navigable for sloops to Riceboro, near its origin.

Newport r. (south) is the natural boundary for a few miles between Liberty and McIntosh. Both these rivers flow into St. Catherine's Sound in Liberty.

Newton county [53] is bounded N. by Walton, E. by Jasper, S. by Butts, W. by Henry & Dekalb. Academy fund received \$1455 70.—Poor school do. \$1484 02. Covington is the capital.

Newtown, or *New Echota*, p. v., and seat of government in the Cherokee Nation. It is situated at the conflu-

ence of the Coosewatter and Connesauga, on the south side, where these two streams form the Oostenaula. This place contains the council house for the Legislature of the Nation, built of hewn logs, two stories high, 7 houses, an Academy and printing-office. The Cherokee Phoenix, a weekly paper, having some columns in English and others in Cherokee, is published at this place.

Nickajack c. issues from the Raccoon Mt., $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. of the 35°, in the N.W. corner of this State, and runs north one mile into the Tennessee river. Its rise is in Georgia, though its passage is subterraneous. This creek was explored in May 1818, by the Commissioners who ran the line between Georgia and Tennessee, and the substance of their description follows, for which I am indebted to

the politeness of Judge Stocks:

The mouth of the *cave* whence the stream issues, is 80 feet wide and 50 high, and the solid rock above is 45 feet in diameter. The party proceeded S. 10° E. for 100 yards, following an uneven channel; but the rock above is perfectly smooth. One hundred yards from the cave, their course was S. 45° E. On the left side is an avenue, leading N. into a large round room, and from this there is a narrow passage back to the mouth of the cave, hardly passable. Opposite to this room, the cave or channel is 150 feet wide, and several small rooms are around, presenting columns, arches, &c. The creek at this place is sixty feet wide, clear and beautiful. Distant from this spot $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, the cave closes in upon the edge of the stream, and

is about 30 feet high & 30 feet wide. Here our adventurers took a canoe, and proceeded in it *one mile* further, till the creek become so shallow, that their slender bark was difficult to move. After six hours excessive fatigue, they returned from their *unearthly* ex-

pedition. They carried large torches with them, for the light of heaven does not penetrate that dreary abode.

North Fork r., the chief branch of the Oconee, on which Athens is situated: the others are Middle and Mulberry.

O.

Och-loch-onne r. rises in Irwin, passes S. thro' Thomas, serves as a boundary for a few miles between this co. and Decatur, and falls into the Appalachian Bay in Florida. This river is the boundary in Florida between Leon and Gadsden counties. It is 170 feet wide on the State line, and is 150 m. long. The Indians pronounce the word as if it had but three syllables.

Ocilla r. rises in Thomas, E. of the Och-loch-onne, and has more the appearance of a lake

than a river, being on the State line a mile & a half wide, with but little current. It runs through Leon county in Florida, and has five feet of water at the Bar. There is a natural bridge across it near its mouth.

Ocmulgee r. rises in Dekalb and Gwinnette. One head spring of south Ocmulgee (see Alcoves and Yellow rivers,) is 8 m. S. W. Decatur; the other heads are in Gwinnette. The three streams unite N. W. of Monticello, about 50 miles above Macon; and here the river is

navigable for boats of 30 tons. The course of the river is south for 150 miles, when it bends almost into a semicircle, and unites with the Oconee about the 32° of Latitude. It is freer from obstructions than the Oconee. From Macon 700 bags of cotton are carried down, and 70 tons brought back.

Ocmulgee r. (little,) a tributary of the above, rises in Twiggs, & falls into it on the line between Telfair & Montgomery.

Oconee r. rises N.E. of the Ocmulgee, in the mountainous country which separates the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those that flow into the Gulph of Mexico. Two considerable streams, the head waters of the river, the North & Middle Forks, unite below Athens, & the Appalachee, from the S. W., falls in opposite Greensboro; 35 miles further south. In removing obstructions

from the river in 1820, a large keel boat, 60 feet long, ascended to Barnet's Shoals, near Watkinsville; but no produce has been floated on it above Milledgeville. To this town they bring 70 tons. The general course of the river is S. S. E., till it unites with the Ocmulgee, 280 miles below Milledgeville, and here they both lose their names in the Alatamaha.

Ogechee r. rises in Greene, 7 m. N. W. Greensboro, separates Warren from Hancock and a part of Washington, passes through Jefferson, separates Burke and Emanuel; Scriven & Effingham from Bullock, and also Chatham from Bryan, and discharges its waters into Ossabaw Sound, 17 m. south of the Savannah. It is more than 200 m. long, and navigable to Louisville for boats of 30 tons burden. Sloops ascend 30 or 40 miles.

The canal from the Alatomaha to Savannah passes this river near Fort Argyle, and when completed, will much enhance the value of lands on the Ogechee. Ten thousand dollars have been expended to clear this river of obstructions, raised by private subscriptions.

Ogechee r. (little) rises in Scriven, and falls into the large one from the N. E. at the S. W. corner of the county.

Ogechee r. (little,) has its origin in Hancock, and flows into the large one from the S. W., near the N. E. corner of Washington.

Ogechee Canal, (See Canals.)

Oglethorpe co. [54] was named in honor of the first Governor of the State. Madison is on the N., Elbert, separated by the Broad r., on the N. E., Wilkes on the E., Taliaferro on the S. E., Greene on the S., and Clarke

on the west. Population 13,808. Lexington is the capital.

Ohoopee river rises in Washington, passes through Emanuel, and falls into the Alatomaha, from the N. E., in Tatnall county, 12 m. above Fort James. Its length is about 120 m. Navigable 40 miles near to Jack's c. in Emanuel.

Ohoopee r. (little) falls into the other in Emanuel county.

Okefino-kau Swamp lies chiefly in Ware co. and is about 30 miles long by 17 broad. The St. Mary's r. issues out of the eastern part of it. The head waters of the Little St. Johns, one branch of the Suwaney pass through the western part. This swamp was supposed to be much larger; but several districts have been surveyed and laid off into lots in that part which was heretofore considered impassable.

Okefino-kau Swamp

(little) lies N. E. of the other in Ware & Camden counties.

Oke-walkee c. rises in Laurens, & falls into the Oconee in Montgomery, opposite Mill creek.

Olico c. is in Upson, and falls into the Flint river.

Onslow Is. is in the Savannah river, at the N. E. corner of Chatham.

Oostenaula r. is formed by the union of the

Connesauga and Coowattee, in the Cherokee nation. The Etowah unites with it 30 miles below the union of the Connesauga and Coowattee, and here it takes the name of Coosa.—Newtown is on this river, just at the confluence.

Ossabaw Is. is 10 miles long & 8 broad in Bryan county, immediately S. of Ossabaw Sound, which is the mouth of the Ogeechee.

P.

Palmetto c. rises in Twiggs & Wilkinson, and falls into the Oconee, 12 miles below Dublin, in Laurens. It has many tributaries.

Palmetto c. the southern fork of the above. They unite 10 miles before their entrance into Oconee.

Panther c. falls into Tugaloo above Mulford.

Panther c. unites with

Cedar c. in Baldwin, near its entrance into Little river.

Parker's c. flows into the Oconee in Jackson.

Patterson's Is. is a small spot of land in McIntosh below Creyton's Island.

Pearson's c. in Habersham, loses its name in Grove Fork, a head branch of Broad river.

Pendleton's c., a tributary of the Ochopee,

into which it flows above Tatnall C. H. Its rise is in Laurens, and it separates Montgomery from Emanuel.

Penitentiary, the State Prison, located in the west part of Milledgeville. The buildings, two and three stories high, cover more than an acre of ground, surrounded by a brick wall 20 feet high. The number of convicts is about 90, who are incarcerated for stealing, manslaughter, &c. Until this was established, horse-stealing was punishable with death. This mode of punishment has failed in a great degree to accomplish the ends aimed at;—the penitence and reformation of offenders. All the convicts are compelled to labor; and those having no trade when entered, are obliged to learn one. The principal keeper purchases materials for carrying on carriage making, cabinet work, &c. &c;—

and the prisoners prepare carriages, shoes, saddles, &c. and these are sold. The expenses have been *more* than the *income*. About \$10,000 have been annually appropriated to support the institution, and yet the men labor daily. Less than \$5000 would maintain 90 convicts, their guards, &c. if they were *idle*; yet they *work*, and the penitentiary system is a pecuniary loss of near \$10,000 each year. In other States, such institutions are a source of considerable revenue—say \$5000 in some of them; and why may not ours be profitable, if rightly managed?—There are many advantages attendant on solitary confinement; and it is hoped that *cells* will be prepared for each convict. The whole system is now under somewhat new regulations, and a new keeper, and we do hope for the better.

Perry, p. t. and cap., Houston county, named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, is situated between the Flint and Ocmulgee rivers, on Lot No. 49, in the 10th district, 67 m. W. S. W. M., 35 S. W. Macon, 23 N. W. Hartford, on the north bank of Big Indian creek. It contains ten families, C. H., Jail, and Academy.

Petersburgh, p. v., at the confluence of the Savannah and Broad rivers, in Elbert county, 75 N. E. M., just below the 34° N. L., 56 N. N. W. Augusta. This was once a large and flourishing village, and the great depot for the tobacco raised in the country north, and thence floated to Augusta. Lisbon, across Broad r., in Lincoln, and Vienna in S. Carolina, soon sprung into existence, under the same expectations that created Petersburg; but

the culture of tobacco having yielded to that of cotton, which is thrown upon boats all along the river without being inspected, these little towns have dwindled almost to nothing. Vienna seems to have more life than the others.

Pike county [55] is bounded N. by Fayette and Henry, E. by Monroe, S. by Upson, and W. by Flint river.

The line between this county and Upson passes over the mountains. Academy funds \$1455 70. Poor school do. \$513 90. Zebulon is the capital.

Pine mountains begin on the E. side of the Flint river, between Gray's and Marshall's ferries, in Upson and Pike counties. You cross them in travelling from Zebulon to Thomaston, *ascend* them about four miles, and *descend* about the same distance; and the highest summits are 800

et higher than the river. W. of the river they rise again in Merriwether, and extend S. W. through Harris to the Chattahoochee, about 25 miles above Columbus. Hence the Chattahoochee is rapid and impassable from Columbus, till you ascend above these mountains. From Decatur and contiguous counties, produce is floated down to the neighborhood of *Miller's Bend*, where the mountains strike the river; thence it is carried on wagons to Columbus.

Pinderton is a cluster of houses on the E. side of the Flint river, formerly in Dooly, but now in Lee county, 9 m. below Fort Early. Here is a Post Office, & the Tallahassee stage stops the night at this place. Fare from Milledgeville \$12; to Tallahassee \$13.

Pop Castle, a dram shop and store in Putnam.

Powelton, p. t. in the N. E. part of Hancock county, named after Mr. Powel, long a resident of that neighborhood, is one mile & a half from the Ogeechee, 35 N. E. M., 14 N. E. Sparta, 25 S. Washington, 56 W. Augusta, 12 W. Warrenton, 10 E. Mount Zion, & 23 S. Greenesboro. It contains two Academies, to which are attached a Library and Chemical Apparatus, houses of worship for Baptists and Methodists, 26 dwelling houses, three stores, two doctors and four mechanic shops. The schools were established in 1815, and were the attractives which drew the people here, to afford their children the advantages proffered.

Pulaski county [56] is bounded on the N. by Twiggs and a corner of Wilkinson, E. by Laurens, S. by Telfair and west by Dooly and

Houston. The Ocmulgee was formerly the boundary; but within a year or two, a narrow strip has been annexed to Pulaski from the two last named. Population 4211. Academy funds \$815. Poor school do. \$660 83.—Hartford is the capital.

Putnam county [57] has Morgan on the N., Greene and Hancock on the E., Baldwin & Jones on the S., and Jasper on the west.—Population 15,673. Academy funds received \$811 87. Poor school do. \$2080 58. In 1828, there were taught 71 pupils on Poor school fund, at 16 schools.

This county was erected from Baldwin in

1807. The first Superior Court was held at Hillsboro, by Judge Early, in Feb. 1808; and the next session in Eatonton, in August, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Randall as a store house. The first election was held in January 1808, and 540 votes given for county officers. Eatonton is the capital.

Public places, Hillsboro, Half Acre, Roads, and Pop Castle.

Pumpkintown, a cluster of 5 houses & store, of course, at Hammond's ferry, on the Chattahoochee, in Campbell co., 22½ m. N. W. Fayetteville, 22 S. E. Carrollton.

Q.

Quaker Springs, a small cluster of houses on the Washington road, 7 m. from Augusta. Here a settlement was made by the

Quakers in 1750; but they were alarmed at the murders committed by the Cherokees, and fled.

R.

Rabun county [58] forms the N. E. corner of the State. North Carolina is on the N., the Chatuga, the eastern head stream of the Savannah, is on the E., separating it from S. C.; Habersham, separated most of the way by the Tallulah, is on the S. and W. Academy funds received \$1267 05. Poor school do. \$195 06, and all expended. Two Academies in the county. It is cheering to see new counties preparing means for the instruction of the rising race. Clayton is the capital.

Rackoon Mountain is in the N. W. corner of the State. One spur of it extends within 30 feet of the Tennessee river; and being 150 feet in perpendicular height, frowns awfully on the trembling traveller as he passes along *what is called the Nar-*

rows; for there is but 30 feet for the road between the mountain & the river. Nickojack creek issues from this mountain, south of the Narrows. On the summit of this mountain, *one mile & seven chains* south of the Tennessee river, is "*Camac's Rock*," the N. W. corner of the State, marked on the N. side, "Tennessee, 1st June, 1818," and on the S. side "Georgia." The Georgia Commissioner, who assisted in fixing the rock here and running the line, was Judge Stocks, of Greene: and General Cocke was the other, from Tennessee. James Camac was mathematician, and Col. Hugh Montgomery Surveyor.

Randolph county [59] was taken from Lee in 1828. Muscogee and a corner of Marion are on the north, Lee on

the E., Early on the S. and the Chattahoochee on the west.

Raysville, a cluster of houses on both sides of Little river, in Lincoln and counties cornering there. The river is crossed on a toll-bridge.

Raytown, a cluster of houses in Wilkes, on the Wrightsboro and Crawfordville road.—Here are three stores and dram shops within less than two miles. If one dram shop makes 10 widows, 50 orphans, and corrupts a whole neighborhood, what will be the influence of *three* united? I propose this sum to the sober and respectable inhabitants of that vicinity. A stream two feet deep and six wide might not drown a man; but let the waters of *three* be purged into one channel, and it would drown the tallest of us! Dram shops, those sinks of pollution, are the fellest curses that infest our

land. The *plagues* of Egypt were a *blessing* when compared with the pestilential vapors which issue from dram shops; because *those* destroyed life *instantaneously*—*these* do it in a *lingering manner*, & render the living all around miserable; *those* extinguished *life* merely; *these* extinguish *reason*, which is worse than death in its most terrific forms; and after the wretched victim of intemperance has evinced to the world what man would be if abandoned by God, & given up to be the prey of his own foul and hellish passions, the sun of life goes down in a black cloud of despair.

Rebel Town, (see Biography of Emanuel.)

Riceborough, p. t. & cap., Liberty county, on the Newport river, 190 S. E. M., 31½ S. S. W. Savannah, 28½ N. Darien. It contains C. H., Jail, and 13 dwelling houses and

stores; 30 whites and several blacks. Sloops come up to the town, 20 miles from the ocean by the river.

Richland c. rises above Greenesboro, pursues a serpentine course generally S. W. into the Oconee, in the S. W. corner of Greene county.

Richmond county, [60] is bounded on the N. W. by Columbia, N. E. by the Savannah r., S. by Burke, from which it is separated several miles by McBean's c., W. by Jefferson, parted by Briar c. Population 9204. Augusta is the capital.

Rockycomfort c. rises W. of Warrenton, runs S. into the Ogechee, just below Louisville. Shellman's mills, on it, near the town, do a great deal of business.

Rocky c. There are at least 13 creeks of this name in the State.

Rock Mountain is a high, solitary peak in *Dekalb*, just below the

Gwinnette line. It is 2226 feet above the creek, which winds around its base, & about 7 m. in circumference.

The ascent on the S. W. side is easy, but on the N. it is almost perpendicular. In 1788 this mountain was visited by a British officer, when there was a fortification on the summit standing in perfection. Now you see but the remains of it. There are no high lands within 40 miles of it. The creek which wends its way around it falls into the Yellow river. This rock is visited by hundreds in the summer season. A house of entertainment is near.

On the 4th July 1828, a number of citizens celebrated the day and dined on the top of this mountain. Among other performances, a poem, entitled "Spirits of '76," was delivered.

Rockbridge is a natural bridge of solid rock, which reaches almost

across the Yellow river, 6 m. N. E. from the mountain. The road from Monroe passes over this bridge, & a house of worship is near.

Rossville, p. v. and Missionary station in

the Cherokee nation, 250 N. W. M.

Ruckersville, p. v. in Elbert county, on Van's creek, 7 m. E. Elberton, contains 10 houses, 6 stores and shops, a house of worship for the Baptists, and an Academy.

S.

Saint Andrew's Sound is between Cumberland and Jekyll Islands, and through which the St. Illa discharges its waters into the ocean.

Saint Catharine's Is. lies between the Sound of the same name and Sapello Sound. It is ten miles long and five broad, and is a part of Liberty county.

*Saint Illa** r. has its rise in Appling, runs E., thence S., thence E. again into St. Andrew's Sound, in Camden. Its whole length

is 153 miles, and it is navigable for sloops to Burnt Fort, in the west part of Camden, 48 m. from the ocean, and for boats to Ellabkaw, in Appling, 60 miles further.

St. Illa r. (little) rises in Appling & Irwin, and unites with the other in S. part of Wayne. The little one is longer and larger than the one reputed Great St. Illa.

Saint Illa r. rises in Wayne, serves as a boundary between Glynn and Camden,

* I write this *St. Illa*, instead of *Satilla*, because the name was given by the Spanish, who deal much in *saints* and *relics*.

and falls into Jekyll Sound 6 m. south of Turtle river.

St. Mary's r. has 3 three considerable head streams; one issuing from the south east part of the Okefino-kau Swamp, the other two from Lakes in Florida. The head of the south fork is 30 miles from the confluence, in a beautiful lake, 9 miles in circumference, and called Lake Spalding. This lake is thirty miles south of the Georgia line. This branch discharges, per minute, 1521 cubic feet of water; while the W. and N. E. branches both discharge but 1158 feet in the same time. Four m. N. W. Spalding, is Lake Randolph, the source of the W. branch, 12 m. in circumference, Both the S. & W. forks are longer than the N. fork, and which has always been considered the point of demarcation from which to run

the line between us and Florida. If the line were surveyed according to the terms of the old treaty, starting at the head of *St. Mary's* river, this head is 30 miles further south than has been supposed, and thus many thousand acres of territory would be deducted from Florida and annexed to Georgia. It is hoped, however, that Georgia will not insist on this strip of land, as Florida is now *narrow enough*, and by an intimation in Gov. Duval's late Message, has nearly population enough to entitle her to admission into the Union. This account of the *St. Mary's* the author had from John McBride, Esq. late Surveyor General, who run the line with Messrs. Spalding and Randolph in 1827, and who afterwards took the dimensions of the several branches of the river. Georgia will not

soon forget the industry of that excellent State officer.

The St. Mary's is a crooked stream, navigable for sloops 30 m., and for boats 60.

St. Mary's, p. t. and port of entry in Camden county, on the N. side of St. Mary's river, 7 miles from its mouth, lat. 30° 50' lon. 4° 51'. The harbor is safe, and vessels of heavy burthen come up to the wharves. The country W. of it is just begun to be settled, and but little produce is sent here for market or exportation. Population 400 whites and 200 blacks. This is the most southerly town in the State. It contains a Presbyterian M. H. and an Academy. The number of dwelling-houses and stores, &c. &c. is about 80.

St. Saville, an inconsiderable village on the S. W. bank of the Alatomaha, in Wayne county.

St. Simon's Is. is between Alatomaha and St. Simon's Sound, separated from the main land by Macoy's river. It is a part of Glynn county, 14 m. long & 7 broad; produces, like the rest of the islands on the coast, most of the tropical fruits, oranges, pomegranates, olives, &c. and cotton of the finest and longest staple. A light-house is on the S. end of the Island, to direct vessels entering thro' St. Simon's Sound into Turtle river. Population 600.

St. Simon's Is. (little) N. of the above.

Salem, p. v., in the S. W. corner of Clarke county, 6 miles W. S. W. Scull Shoals, and 3 E. of Floyd's bridge, on the Appalachee, 10 S. S. W. Watkinsville. It contains 21 houses, 2 stores, 3 offices, 7 shops, a male and female Academy, and a Methodist M. H. The schools have been kept

in constant operation for several years. Indeed they may be said to have *created* the village. An extensive tannery is established here, which supplies a large section of country with leather.

Salem, a small cluster of houses & a store, in Baldwin, 4 miles E. Milledgeville.

Sandersville, p. t. & cap., Washington co., 28 S. E. M., 26 W. Louisville, contains C. H., Jail, Academy, and 20 houses and 7 stores.

Sandhill c. flows into Buffaloe c., in Washington, below Lamar's creek.

Sandhills v. a large village in Richmond co. 3 miles W. of Augusta, built chiefly for a summer residence, though many of the inhabitants reside here the whole year. It is on a high sandy hill, the water pure, climate healthy, and contains about 60 dwelling houses. A *branch of the Richmond*

Academy is located at this place. Two miles further west is an extensive quarry of white marble. Tons of it are polished and disposed of every month. This spot is considered to be no more subject to autumnal fevers than the up-country.

Sapello Is. is south of Sapello Sound, and N. of Doby Inlet & Sound. The finest olives were raised on it the present year. It belongs to McIntosh county, is 11 m. long and 5 broad, containing 400 inhabitants.

Savannah r. forms the N. E. boundary of the State, separating it from S. Carolina. The head streams are the Chatuga from the N. E. and the Terrora from the N. W. which unite and form the Tugalo. This is joined 55 m. S. E. by the Kiowee from S. Carolina, near the S. E. corner of Franklin and here the united streams take the name of Sa-

vannah 100 m. by the course of the river above Augusta. The largest vessels come up to *Five fathom hole*, within three miles of the city of Savannah, 18 m. from the Ocean; large brigs sail to the wharves; steam boats of 150 tons burthen ascend to Augusta, 127 m. by land and said to be 340 by water; pole boats, leaving Augusta go up 100 m. to the junction of the Kiowee and Tugalo, and passing the mouth of the former river, make their way up the Tugalo to Mullen's Ford near the mouth of Toccoa c. 150 m. by water 125 by land above Augusta. So that the Savannah is navigable 490 miles. Boats on the Tugalo carry from 30 to 60 bags of cotton and return with eight to ten tons merchandise. Tides flow up but 25 m. and the water is fresh even at five fathom hole. This is a

K

great convenience to vessels taking in water for a voyage. Millions are floated on the surface of this river every year, and at some seasons every month.

This river is 250 yards wide and 8 feet deep on the section between Petersburg and the junction of the Tugalo with the Kiowee. Were it not for the frequent rapids, steam boats might ascend to this junction. It would seem that a little *canalizing* and a few locks would render it so navigable that 50 or 100 tons might be floated on it at a time.

I am satisfied now, that the distance by water is not more than 250 miles from Augusta to Savannah. Steam boats can *descend* it in 18 or 20 hours, and *ascend* it in 30. The first steam boat navigated this river to Augusta in 1817, and was gone more than three weeks.

*Savannah City** and two for Presbyterians, port of entry in Chat- (one is unoccupied at ham co. is the largest present,) one each for town in the State. It Episcopalians, Metho- is on a sandy bluff 40 dists, Baptists, Luth- feet above the surface rans, Roman Catholics, of the Savannah river, Jews and two for Afri- on the S. bank of which cans, one of which has it is situated, and was more than 2000 church laid out in 1733 by members attached to Gen. Oglethorpe. It the congregation. The contains ten houses of other public buildings public worship, viz: are an Exchange, C. H.

* NOTE.—Below are inserted a few Epitaphs taken from the tomb stones in the cemetery of this place:—
 “Rev. Henry Kollock, D. D. pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church in the city of Savannah, a most learned and faithful expounder of the Gospel. For virtue, eloquence and letters, widely distinguished. Long conversant with men and things, he forgot nothing but *injuries*, and leaving behind him a bright example of Christian charity, yielded up his spirit to the Lord amid the tears of the whole city, on 29th Dec. 1819, aged 41 years.” He was truly a *benevolent* man. His sermons are published in 3 volumes.

Beneath a British coat of arms is this inscription; (abridged:)

“Sir Patrick Houston, Baronet, President of his Majesty’s Council of Ga. died 5th February, 1762, aged 64—and Lady Houston, his widow, died Feb. 1775, aged 60.”

“Rev. Bartholomew Zuberbuhler, 21 years minister of Christ Church Parish, died in 1776, aged 46.”

“Rev. Samuel Frink died in 1771, aged 36.”

“Rev. Geo. Sweet died January 1818, aged 28, a native of Massachusetts.”

“Major John Berrien, died in 1815. In early youth *he drew his sword* in defence of his country and served *with reputation* in the war of the Revolution.”

Jail, Poor House, Hospital, Theatre, an Academy, 180 by 60 feet, two Banks and a Branch of the U. States Bank. The new Presbyterian house of worship is one of the most elegant in the United States.

The town is regularly laid out, the streets wide and ornamented with the China tree, which affords a refreshing shade in the sultry months.

The chief part of the exports and imports for the State are landed in this place. The amount of exports in 9 months of 1817 was computed at \$9,966,503. From 30th Sept. 1824 to 30th Sept. 1825, were exported 137,695 bags cotton; 7,235 tierces of Rice; and 14 hogsheads Tobacco. From 30th Sept. 1825 to 30th Sept. 1826, 190,578 bags cotton; 11,455 tiercers Rice; 170 hogsheads Tobacco. The value

of these items of export of 1825 at the present low prices is \$6,800,000. Other articles were exported to considerable amount. About 9 cents was the average price for cotton when the estimate of \$6,800,000 was made; but put it at 15 cents, the ordinary price and other articles accordingly, and we have more than \$11,000,000. Since a safe inland passage has been discovered via Beaufort to Charleston, some part of the exports from Augusta has passed by Savannah to Charleston.

In Jan. 1820 this town was burned, but it has risen from its ashes in new splendor and beauty. The buildings are now more elegant and of more durable materials than those that were drowned in the fiery ocean. Three weekly papers are sent forth from the Savannah press. Populatio

is about 7000: Savannah is in L. 32° 6' Long. 4° 14'.

Savannah abounds in benevolent institutions. Among these the Union Society for educating boys should not be forgotten. It has just held its 80th anniversary.

Col. Campbell commanded the British when this place was taken on the 29th Dec. 1778. Gen. Howe the American commander was compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

Scottsborough, v., 4 miles S. M., containing 10 or 15 houses, occupied as a summer residence by the inhabitants of town, and also by permanent settlers. The water is good and situation pleasant and healthy.

It is at present the seat of a very respectable Female Boarding School.

Scriven County [61] is bounded N. W. by *Burke*; N. E. by the

Savannah; S. E. by *Effingham*; S. W. by the *Ogeechee*. Population 4457. Academy funds received \$321 18. Poor School do. \$279 75. At twelve schools in the county, 1828, 99 poor children were instructed.

Jacksonsboro is the capital.

Scull Shoals, a ferry on the *Oconee*, in the upper part of *Greene*. The road has been changed and it now crosses the river one mile below, on *Poullain's Bridge*. Here is a P. O., store, mills, shop, &c.

Seven Islands are in the *Ocmulgee* in the S. part of *Jasper*. The largest contains about 50 acres. This is a spot of prime land, producing 15 barrels [75 bushels] on each acre, and that too for 18 years in succession!

Shallow ford. There are two ferries across the *Chattahoochee* of this name,—one near

Gainesville and the other in Gwinnette, called lower shallow ford.

Shell bluff is an elevation formed of *sea shells*, on the west bank of the Savannah r. 80 feet high.

Shoulderbone c. rises in Greene and falls into the Oconee in Hancock,—60 feet wide.

Sooke r. is the east head branch of the Chattahoochee, with which it unites 8 m. below Clarkesville.

Sparta, p. t. & cap., Hancock Co., is situated 23 m. N. E. M., 14 S. W. Powelton; 22 W. Warrenton; 28 E. Eatonton, and contains forty-five dwelling houses, 14 stores, offices, &c. Methodist M. H., and Female Academy.

The plan of education adopted in this Academy is somewhat peculiar, and differs in some important points from the system pursued in most Female Se-

minaries: it is the "Rensselaer Plan of Education," the most distinctive feature of which consists in making every branch practical and causing the pupil to take the place of teacher in all her exercises. For example, in giving the course in chemistry, the students are not taught merely by *hearing* lectures and *seeing* experiments; but they lecture and experiment themselves. Thus by a term of labor, like apprentices at a trade, they become operative chemists.

A course of lectures on Botany is given each term, by the teacher, and each pupil is required to give a full course of extemporaneous lectures, and exhibit specimens by way of illustration, and taught to analyze plants, label them and form a regular Herbarium.

The mode of teaching Geography & F

tory is also illustrated by experiments. Each pupil has a *black board*, on which she draws a map of the country, with chalk, and is required to point out the year of the several transactions, &c. &c.

Geometry is learned by demonstrating all the propositions on a black board. The young ladies of this school can solve every abstruse problem in Euclid.

The population of Sparta, in 1827, was 560—294 whites, and 266 blacks.

Spirit c. rises in Richmond, and runs E. into the Savannah.

Spring c. is in Crawford co, and flows into the Flint r. below Fort Lawrence.

Spring c. falls into the Oconee in Washington, 4 miles below the Baldwin line.

Spring c. falls into the Ogeechee from the east, below Louisville in Jefferson.

Springfield p. t. and

cap., Effingham co., is 140 S.E.M., 28 N.W. Savannah, and contains C. H., Jail, one public house, store, &c.

Spring place, a Missionary station and Post Office among the Cherokees, 3 m. E. of the Connessauga r., near the Federal road from Georgia to Tenn. 194 m. N. W. M.

Statesborough, p. t. and cap., Bullock co., is 120 S. E. M., 57 N. W. Savannah, contains the C. H., Jail, and 5 houses and stores.

Stephen's c. runs S. into Broad r. in Franklin, and passes near Carnesville.

Stephen's c. is in the N. E. corner of Washington, & falls into the Ogeechee.

Stone c. flows into the Ocmulgee in the N.W. of Twiggs.

Sugar c. rises near Madison, and flows into the Oconee into the N.E. corner of Putnam.

Sugar c. rises in Putnam, runs parallel with

Little Ocmulgee, into which it flows in Tel-fair county.

Sum-mo-chi-coba c. falls into the Chattahoochee from the late purchase, at the N. W. corner of Early county. In the treaty of Fort Jackson, 1814, the mouth of this creek was a point of demarkation.

Sunbury, p. v. in Liberty county, on the S. side of Medway r. at the head of St. Catherine's Sound. It contains a flourishing Academy, house of worship for the Baptists, twenty dwelling houses, two stores, three offices, &c. Population 150. It is 8 m. E. S. E. Riceboro, 40 S. Savannah.—Sunbury is on a sandy elevation, & was built in 1758, and for several years a formidable rival

of Savannah. Seven or eight square-rigged vessels have been seen to ride into the harbor of a day. It was taken by General Provost during the Revolutionary war, and never afterwards became the depot for much produce. The planters resort to this place, during the sickly season, in quest of health.

Swainsborough, p. t. and cap., Emanuel co., is near the Cannoochee river, 80 m. S. E. M., 98 N. W. Savannah. This place received its name in honor of Col. Stephen Swain, long a representative from that county, and contains C. H., Jail, and 10 houses and stores.

Suwannee r. rises in the Okefino-kau Swamp,* and flows S.

* M'Bride informs me, that the inhabitants about the Swamp assured him, that this river rises in Camden county, and flows entirely through that otherwise impassable marsh, thus forming a highway through that unmolested retreat for alligators and other amphibious and loathsome reptiles; but later adventures assure me to the contrary.

W. through Florida into the Bay. Below our State line, it receives the Alapahaw & Withlacoochee, both considerable streams. The Suwannee on the line is 161 feet wide and 7 feet deep. Near its mouth it is divided into many channels, none of which have water enough for navigation. The banks, in some

places, are one hundred feet perpendicular, of beautiful granite rock. If the water could be confined to one channel, (and this lies not beyond the power of modern achievements,) the river might be made to contribute greatly to the commercial interests of the U. States.

T.

Talbot county [62] lies in the large bend of the Flint. Merriwether is on the north, Upson on the N. E., Crawford on the E., Marion on the S., and Harris on the west.— This county was formed in 1827. Talbotton is the capital.

Talbotton, p. t. and cap., Talbot county, & named after Captain Matthew Talbot, contains 5 houses, 2 stores, C. H., and is 35 m. S. E. Lagrange, and 93 W. Milledgeville.

Taliaferro county [63] was erected out of the counties contiguous in 1825. Oglethorpe is on the N., Wilkes N. E., Warren on the E. and S., Hancock on the S. and W., and Greene on the west. The shape of the county is not governed by straight & regular lines, & therefore it is difficult to give it a just representation. Crawfordville is the capital. Population 2372. Academy funds received \$1219 03.— Poor school do. \$18

56. Poor children taught 94.

Tallapoosa r. rises in the Cherokee nation, passes through Carroll and unites in Alabama with the Coosa. Several severe battles were fought with the Indians in the late war on this river.

Tatnall county [64] has on the N. Emanuel county, on the N. E. Bullock, on the S. E. Liberty, on the S. W. Appling, on the N. W. Montgomery. The Ogeechee is on the N. E., the Alatomaha on the S. W., and the Ochoopee runs nearly through the centre of the county. The C. H. is on the W. side of the Ochoopee, 120 m. S. W. M., 35 S. W. Vernon. The village is quitesmall. Population 2787.

Taylor's c. rises in Tatnall, passes through the N. E. part of Liber-

ty, and flows into the Canoochee near Bryan C. H.

Telfair county [65] lies in the semicircle of the Ocmulgee, & reaches within eight miles of its confluence with the Oconee. On the N. lies Pulaski, on the N. E. Montgomery, on the S. E. Appling, and on the S. W. Irwin. Two or three districts have been added to this co. from Appling, on the S. side of the Ocmulgee. The southernmost district reaches to Ware co. Population 1823. Jacksonville is the capital.

Ten Mile c., a small branch falling into the Alatomaha, in Glynn county, above Darien.

Ten Mile c. flows into the Alatomaha in Appling.

Ten Mile c. runs into the Canoochee in Bullock.

*Terrora** r. rises in

* The Indians call it *Tallulah*, which signifies awful, terrible, in their language; but the inhabitants now universally call it *Terrora*.

the N. W. part of Rabun, forms the boundary between Rabun and Habersham, and at the corners of the two counties unites with the Chatuga to form the Tugalo. There are two considerable falls in this river, 8 miles above the junction, where it tumbles down the ragged rocks 60 feet, nearly perpendicular, and in the course of a mile descends 300 feet. The thickwoods which stand on the precipice, and send their sombre shadows over the stream, gives it a gloomy appearance, and strikes the beholder with awful feelings. The Toccoa creek *falls further* than this stream; but when the quantity of water is taken into consideration, this is the greatest water fall in the State, and it attracts thousands.

This r. was the boundary between Rabun & Habersham its whole length; but nine fami-

lies of Rabun petitioned in 1828 to be attached to Habersham. Now who can find the cabins of these nine families, so as to give a correct map?

Boundaries, which nature has made so plain, should not be altered to accommodate the freaks of every body. The name Tallulah should be retained.

Thomas county [66] is bounded on the N. by Irwin, E. by Lowndes, S. by Florida, W. by Decatur and Baker. Thomasville is the capital. About 1000 barrels of sugar were raised in this county last year. A Mr. Mitchel makes 200 barrels from 25 acres, and the article is worth, in Tallahassee and Magnolia, 40 and 55 miles distant, 8 and 10 cents per pound. Say that Mr. M. receives but 8 cents = \$16 per barrel; 200 barrels, from 25 acres, at \$16, = \$3200! better than growing cotton at our present price

of 7 and 8 cents, or even if we could get 20 for it. We should have to cultivate 200 acres of cotton to obtain \$3200.

Thomaston p. t. and cap., Upson county, named after Gen. Jett Thomas, a soldier in the late war, is situated 10 m. E. Marshall's ferry on the Flint river, 75 W. S. W. M., 45 W. Macon, 27 N. N. W. Knoxville, 17 S. S. E. Zebulon; 30 W. S. W. Forsythe, and contains 29 houses, 10 stores, 4 law offices, 4 doctors and 6 mechanic shops, C. H., Jail, Male and Female Academies, and Methodist M. H. The C. H. is brick rough cast, and cost \$10,300. The soil in town is sandy; but in the vicinity, a red clay, and very fertile. The plantations around, especially on Potato creek, are in a high state of cultivation.

Thomasville, p. t. & cap., Thomas county, and also named after

Gen. Thomas, is situated 9 m. E. Stamney's ferry, on the Ochlockonne, 206 S. M., 22 N. Florida line, 40 N. N. E. Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, 36 S. W. Franklinville, and 35 E. Bainbridge. This place contains 30 houses, 2 stores, C. H., Jail, &c. The best road from M. is via Hartford and Fort Early, and at Parker's, 15 m. below the latter place, take a left hand, leaving the river road which leads to Bainbridge. Coffe's road, crossing the Ocmulgee at Jacksonville is 16 m. further, and has no water in a dry season.

Toccoa c. rises in Hpbbersham, runs S. thence E. into the Tugaloo, at the S. E. corner of the county. The *Toccoa falls* or cascade are on this creek. It is 20 feet wide, coming S. on one of the southern extremities of the Alleghany Mountains, winding its way among the rocks, and withov

giving you a moment's warning, all at once tumbles down a perpendicular rock, 186½ feet! The quantum of water is so small, that it chiefly becomes spray before it reaches the unfathomable basin below. Five miles from this, it finds its way into the Tugalo, near the head of boat navigation on that river. The Currahee Mt. is 4 miles S. W. from these falls, which are 18 N. W. Carnesville. Parties of pleasure from the Madison Springs, frequently visit this cascade, taking the Currahee in their way, thence climbing the hills to catch a view of the awful Terrora. The fatigue undergone in this jaunt is of great service to some invalids, who stand in greater need of profuse perspiration and vigorous exercise than the prescriptions from the shop. The party may not expect to find sumptuous fare after they leave the Toccoa falls; but they may rest assured, that there is something either in the mountain air which they inhale, or in the peculiar construction of the roads, or the direction they run, which will produce a relish for even the coarsest food.

Towelaggee r. rises 7 m. W. McDonough, and flows S. E. into the Ocmulgee in Monroe. It is 70 miles long and 90 feet wide. At the *falls*, or *high shoals*, as they are called in the neighborhood, 12 m. N. W. Forsythe, this stream widens to 100 yards, and is separated for some rods by an island. On this are a few bushes. The descent is about 60 feet in the distance of 100 yards. The road from Indian Springs to Zebulon crosses at this spot.

Town c. Six or seven creeks bear this name in many counties.

Trickem, or *Trick him*, is a dram shop, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. *Half acre*, on the Monticello road. A drunken man was swindled out of a twenty dollar bill, at this place, some years ago, and he gave it the significant name *Trickem*.

Troup county, [67] is bounded N. by Coweta and Carroll, E. by Merriwether, S. by Harris, and west by Alabama. The 14th & 15th districts of Carroll, which converged to a point on the west side of the Chattahoochee, at Miller's Bend, were annexed to Troup in 1827. Population 2506. Academy funds \$188 65. Lagrange is the capital.

Tuckersville is merely a P.O. in Wayne co.

Tugalo r. is formed of the Chatuga and Tallulah, which unite in Habersham. This river is navigable for boats to the mouth of Panther c., 50 m. above the con-

fluence with the Seneca at Andersonville.

Turtle r. is but an arm of the ocean lengthened by Buffaloe creek, which rises in Wayne, and loses itself in this river in Glynn. It is navigable to Brunswick for large vessels, and affords them a commodious harbor. The water on the bar is 18 feet deep; and as that below Darien is but 14, a canal connecting this river with the Alatamaha, above Darien, is in contemplation, and the charter has been granted to a company. Probably for the want of funds they have done nothing. Sloops go up this stream into Wayne county, and take down the produce to Savannah.

Twiggs county, [68] is bounded N. by Jones, E. by Wilkinson, S. by Pulaski, and west by the Ocmulgee and a corner of Bibb. Academy funds \$815.—

Poor school do. \$1554 and contains a light-house and a hotel, &c. 46. Population 9006. Marion is the capital. &c. It is 5 miles long and 3 broad, being the most easterly point of land in the State.

Tybee Island is in Tybeesound, the mouth of the Savannah river,

U.

University, (see A-thens.) Talbôt. Academy fund \$640 70. This county

Upson county, [69] was taken from Pike is bounded N. by Pike, in 1824. Thomaston is the capital. E. by Monroe, S. by Crawford, and W. by

V.

Van's (now Winn's) Gainesville. The east ferry, is a well known bank is in Hall, & the ferry, on the Federal west yet in possession road crossing the Chat-tahoochee, 11 m. below of the Cherokees.

W.

Walthourville, v. on a sandy elevation, in the N. W. part of Liberty. This is a summer retreat, and some families remain during the whole year. Here is an Academy, 30 dwelling houses, and a house of worship. The permanent residents are about 250; but in the summer this number is doubled.

Walton county [70] has Jackson on the N. E., Clarke on the E. Morgan on the S., Newton the S. W., and Gwinnette on the N. W.

Academy funds \$14-55 70. Poor school do. \$1466 92. Population 6323. Covington is the capital.

Ware county [71] is bounded N. by Appling, E. by Wayne & Camden, S. by Florida, and W. by Lowndes and a corner of Irwin. There are about two hundred voters in this new county. Academy funds \$236 67. "The senator reports the Academy and Poor school fund consolidated, and misapplied, & converted to speculation"!! Waresboro is the capital.

Waresborough p. t. and cap., Ware county, and named in honor of Nicholas Ware, late senator in Congress, is situated 4 m. S. the St. Illa, 163 measured m.

S. S. E. M., 76 N. W. St. Mary's, 32 S. Holmesville, and about 70 N. E. Thomasville. It contains but three or four houses and stores, and the Court House is now going up. The road from Milledgeville is via Jacksonville;—thence take Blacksbrar's road, which leads to Camp Pinkney. Entertainment at Carver's, 30 m. from Jacksonville, 26 Wareboro.

Warren County, [72] is bounded N. by Taliaferro and Wilkes; E. by Columbia; S. by Jefferson; W. by Washington and Hancock. Acad. funds \$1455 70. Poor school do. \$1179 18. Pupils taught on this fund in 1828, 144. Pop. 9382.

Warrenton, * p. t. & cap., Warren county,

* In this town lived for a number of years, *Dr. Bushnell*, formerly of Saybrook, Connecticut, the inventor of a submarine vessel, called the "Turtle" and since, the "Torpedo." By this instrument great damage was done to the British ships during the Revolutionary war. He was an eccentric character, very cautious in uttering his thoughts, and generally distant and forbidding. By his economy he accumulated

and named after the brave Gen. Warren, the martyr at Breed's Hill battle, is situated 45 m. E. N. E. M., 43 W. Augusta; 12 S. E. Powelton; 22 E. Sparta, and contains 24 dwelling houses, 7 stores, 5 offices, shops, &c. Academy and Methodist M. H.

Warsaw river and sound is the southern channel by which the Savannah discharges its waters into the ocean.

Washington County, [73] lies S. of Hancock; part of Warren and Jefferson are on the E.; Emanuel and Laurens on the S.; and Wilkinson with a corner of Baldwin on the W. Washington once embraced all the territory from the Cherokee Corner north, extending from the Ogeechee to the Oconee, south to Liberty county, and

was surveyed in 1784, and subsequently divided into Greene, Hancock, &c. The first election for county officers was held below the Shoals of Ogeechee: some of the voters, among whom was Major Oliver Porter, of Greene, had to travel 100 miles to attend it.

In the first settlement a village was built 8 m. below M., on the E. bank of the Oconee, called *Federal Town*, containing 4 framed houses and a dozen cabins, Fort, &c. The soldiers died in the Fort and a new one was erected near the east building of Gen. Holt's ferry.

Pop. 8605. Academy funds \$929 14. Poor school do. \$1708 07, which is at interest, except \$418 08, expended. Pupils taught on this fund in 1827, 117,

considerable property, removed into Habersham and died there in 1826. Mr. Hargrave, his executor, carried the proceeds of his property to his friends in Connecticut, amounting to \$9000.

at 15 schools. Success to the cause of educating the poor!

Sandersville is the capital. Gov. Irwin lived and died in this County.

Washington, p. t. & cap. Wilkes county, named in honor of the illustrious Washington, after whom, counties in every State in the Union, and towns without number, have received their names, is situated on the great road from Augusta to Nashville, in Tennessee, 66 m. N. E. M.; 53 N. W. Augusta; 18 W. Lincolnton, 14 S. E. Mallorysville; 31 E. N. E. Greenesboro; 24 S. E. Lexington, and contains C. H., with an excellent clock, Jail, Branch of the State Bank, Academies and houses of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists, 73 dwelling houses, 33 stores and shops, and about 400 white inhabitants, with

probably the same number of blacks.

In 1774 a fort was built on the site of this town as a defence against Indian intrusion and assault.

A weekly paper has been published at Washington since 1800.

Watkinsville, p. t. and cap., Clarke Co., named after Col. Robert Watkins of Augusta, long an efficient member of our Legislature, is 64 m. N. N. W. M.; 7 S. Athens; 27 N. N. W. Greenesboro; 20 N. N. E. Madison, and contains C. H., Jail, Academy, 20 houses, 4 stores, 3 law offices.

Wayne County, [74] is of an oblong shape, 33 miles long and 18 broad. McIntosh is on the N. E.; Glynn on the E.; Camden on the S. and Ware and Appling on the west. The C. H. is in the N. E. corner of the county, not more than two miles from the Glynn

line, 26 from Darien, 24 N. W. Brunswick. Here are only two houses and a Post Office.

Academy funds received \$1051 67. The Academy is at Waynesville. No school for the poor in the county. Pop. 1659.

Waynesville, p. v., in Wayne county, 9 m. S. the C. H., at the Mineral Springs. Here are ten houses and the Academy, and it is considered a healthy spot.

Waynesborough, p. t. and cap., Burke Co., and named after Gen. Anthony Wayne, is 80 E. M.; 4 from Briar c.; 25 E. Louisville; 30 S. S. W. Augusta and contains C. H., Jail, houses of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists, 25 dwellings, 6 stores and 7 offices and shops.

Wilkes County [75] is bounded N. by Elbert; E. by Lincoln; S. by parts of Columbia,

Warren and Taliaferro and west by the latter county and Oglethorpe. Pop. 16,975. In 1824 this was the most populous county in the State, but since that time, part of the county has been taken to form Taliaferro, and of course a deduction must be made in the number. Acad. funds received, \$778 30. Poor school do. \$1875 13, and no report of expenditure! We should hope the enlightened county of Wilkes has not forgotten the children of the poor. Washington is the capital.

Public places, &c.—Mallorysville, Centreville.

The territory now called Wilkes, was obtained by the treaty at Augusta in 1773.—The inhabitants during the war were unanimous almost to a man, in their opposition to Britain, and so fierce was their resistance

that thetories gave this section of our State the distinctive appellation of 'Hornet's nest.'

The bones of several distinguished men rest in this county, among which may be mentioned those of Rev. Messrs. Mercer, Springer and Whatley of the clergy. Mr. Mercer was a bold, plain, nervous and powerful preacher; few men could produce such lasting impressions on a congregation. Mr. Springer, though of a different denomination, was his intimate friend and they frequently preached together. Both of these men established classical schools in their neighbourhoods, and though Mr. M. himself was not much of a scholar; they both were mindful of this well established fact, that Science is the handmaid of Religion, and that neither will flourish long alone. A nation wholly

infidel will soon sink into barbarism; and that mind which has been illumined by the truths of the Gospel, will be reaching after all the lights which the torch of science can throw on these truths.

Mr. Whateley was a soldier at the siege of Augusta, and his story of suffering and trial would bring tears from the driest eye. He was an odd, blunt man, and began preaching at an advanced age, and tho' at sometimes a smile was excited by his oddities, he was universally beloved;—he was a sterling man. *Humility* was one of the distinctive features of his character. Among the statesmen who lived here may be named Abbott and Campbell and Talbot. Bibb also resided in this county, but he removed to Alabama.

Wilkinson County, [76] is bounded by Jones and Baldwin on

the N.; by Washington on the E.; Laurens and Pulaski on the S.; and Twiggs on the W. Pop. 7806. Irwinton is the capital. Academy funds \$1455 70. Poor school do. \$1374 22. All expended.

Wilmington Island is 8 m. S. E. Savannah; between the N. and S. channels of the river; it is 6 m. long and 4 broad, containing a house of worship, built in 1818, and 630 inhabitants. Here are several fine orange groves and that of Mr. Barnard's is worth to him \$600 per annum, while he gives away as many as he sells!

Williamson's Swamp lies between Sandersville and Louisville.

Withlocococher rises in Irwin and runs S., through Lowndes into the west side of the Alapahaw in Florida. It is 180 feet wide on the State line.

Wrightsborough, p. v. in the N. W. part of Columbia, on Town c. 56 m. N. E. M., 22 Crawfordville, 16 Applington, containing a house of worship, Academy and about thirty houses and stores. This place was settled before the Revolution.

Y.

Yellow River rises in Gwinnette, N. W. Lawrence, and unites with the South Ocmulgee in Newton, one mile above the Alcovee.

Yonah Mt. is 12 m. W. of Clarkesville, and somewhat resembles in appearance the Rock Mt.

Z.

Zebrulon, p. t. & cap., Forsythe, and 50 via Pike county, and thus Forsythe from Macon, called to keep in remembrance the christian name of Gen. Pike, (though a new direct route is to be made.) It contains 25 houses, 6 is 77 m. W. M.; 27 S. stores, 7 shops, 3 law Fayetteville; 10 E. offices, 1 doctor, C. H. Flint river; 17 N. N. Jail, Academy, and W. Thomaston; 30 via houses of worship for Falls of Towelagger, the Baptists and Methodistists. W. Indian Springs; 22 Falls; 25 W. N. W.



APPENDIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE author conceived that a short biographical sketch of the individuals after whom the several counties were named, would furnish an instructive and pleasing appendage to his topographical work. No one can feel indifferent about their life and public services, nor disapprove the attempt to rescue and preserve them from that oblivious ocean, into which all that is human is fast sinking. It is an innocent curiosity; it is a curiosity marked with patriotic feeling; nay, it is a dictate of nature, to enquire who were the distinguished persons whom our Legislature has deemed worthy to be remembered, by attaching their names to separate sections of our State? Where were they born? what did they perform for their country? and where is the resting place of their much loved remains?

Acquainted with the intimate friends of some of the "venerable dead," he has been furnished with sufficient materials to enlarge on their character. The sketch of others might have been more full and more interesting, had he been near enough to their friends to ascertain more parti-

culars; but he who has tried to gather facts by written correspondence, knows how difficult it is to collect all he desires. He takes this opportunity to tender his thankful acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have kindly furnished him with either written or oral communications for the following sketches.

There are in the State 76 counties; the names of these are numbered, in alphabetical order, in the body of the Gazetteer, and the figures refer to their corresponding number in these sketches; so that it is unnecessary to repeat the name of the county, but merely describe the individual after whom it has received its name.

Lord's Biographical Dictionary, and a few other works, have been consulted for the character of such persons as never lived in our State, and the necessary credit will be given in its proper place. It will be seen that the materials for a great portion of these sketches have been collected for the present work, and, the reader may be assured, at no small pains, and at no inconsiderable expense. To "Sanderson's Lives" I am also indebted, and I would be glad to see that work in the house of every one who desires to be acquainted with those distinguished men who framed and signed the Declaration of Independence.

[1] *Daniel Appling* was the only son of Col. John Appling and his wife Rebecca. Mrs. Appling was a daughter of General Langdon Carter, a native of Virginia, and one of the first settlers in Tennessee. Colonel A. was a citizen of Columbia county, and represented that county in the Convention which met at Louisville in 1795, to revise our State Constitution.

The subject of this memoir was born in Columbia county, Ga., on the 25th day of August 1787. While at school, he studied the Latin and Greek languages. When 18 years old, he entered the army of the United States, with a Lieutenantcy, under Captain (now General) Thomas A. Smith, of Franklin, Missouri, and after recruiting a while, was stationed at Fort Hawkins, near Macon. Here he remained till the regiment to which he was attached marched to Point Peter, on the St. Mary's. After this he was left in command of Amelia Island.

During the late war, he was ordered to Sackett's Harbour, in New-York. The services of Major Appling were highly distinguished in the Battle of Sandy Creek, fought on the 30th May, 1814. He, with a few men, had been detached to escort some cannon and naval stores. In ascending Sandy Creek from Lake Ontario, the party were pursued by the British, who now supposed their capture was certain. Appling had secreted himself in the bushes, until the enemy in their boats was within pistol-shot. He arose and fired upon them so unexpectedly, that not one escaped! The number of marines and sailors killed and captured was 186, beside two gunboats and five barges. Appling had under him but 120 men and a few Indians. Soon after this brilliant affair, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. In two or three other battles, he rendered essential service to his country. When Colonel Forsythe was killed, he was transferred to the command of his regiment. "Though the panegyric of general orders is sometimes liable to suspicion," says a brave comrade of his, "*those who knew Colonel Appling, will see, in*

the commendation bestowed on him, only a just tribute to the merit of a most gallant soldier and honorable man."

After the close of the war, he returned home to his native county, where his friends pressed around him to offer their gratulations; and, as is frequently the case, encomiums were more lavishly bestowed than were congenial to his feelings.

In 1816 he removed to Montgomery county, Alabama. Our Legislature, impressed with a sense of his services, voted him an elegant sword, as a tribute to distinguished merit. Before the sword arrived, however, from Philadelphia, it was too late to present it;—the Destroyer had breathed upon him with his frosty breath, and he had gone the way of all the earth! He died 5th March, 1817, aged 30.

Inasmuch as the sword could not be presented to him in person, the Legislature directed that it should be placed in a conspicuous situation in the Executive Room in Milledgeville. Here it now hangs, with the resolution of the Legislature in regard to it, printed and enclosed in a gold frame.

[2] Col. *John Baker* was an active soldier during the Revolutionary War. He went, with 70 mounted volunteer militia, to destroy a nest of loyalists, in a fort on the St. Mary's; but owing to the treachery of two of his soldiers, he failed.* He was in several engagements, and though a man of great courage, fortune seemed not to smile on him in many attempts.

After the war, he resided in Sanbury, Liber-

* M'Call.

ty county, and died there. A grandson of his has been an active member in our Legislature. The name Baker was given to a county in 1825, to perpetuate the memory of Col. John Baker.

[3] Hon. *Abraham Baldwin* was one of our most distinguished and useful men. He was born in Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale College in 1772. He came to Georgia just at the close of the war, and settled in Columbia county, near the Savannah river, where is a small mount, called Baldwin's Mount. He was in our Legislature in 1785, and one of the first Trustees of our University. He is said to be the author of the Charter of Incorporation; but this has been disputed. He was not on the Committee to bring in the Bill: Mr. Stephens, of Chatham, was the Chairman of the Committee, but still Mr. B. might have sketched out the charter. It is certain he was an active promoter of science.

Mr. B. and Mr. Few were the delegates from this State in the Convention of 1787, which planned and formed the Federal Constitution. He died at Washington city, in 1807, when serving our State as Senator in Congress.

[4] Hon. *William Wyatt Bibb* was born in Prince Edward county, Va. While at the Medical College in Philadelphia, he wrote a dissertation on the "modus operandi" of medicine, which was published. He settled himself as a physician at Petersburg, in Elbert county, when he first came to Georgia, and ably represented this county in our Legislature a number of years. Afterwards he removed into Wilkes, and was

sent to our national Legislature, in which body he was an able advocate of the late war.

When Alabama was erected into a State, he was elected its first Governor, and died there in July, 1824.

[5] Hon. *Jonathan Bryan* was one of the earliest settlers in this State. He and N. W. Jones were appointed the first Judges of the State in 1755.* He was one of the Commissioners of the Treaty at Dewit's Corner, S. C., in 1777, between Georgia, South Carolina, and the Cherokees. Soon after Independence was declared, he was sent to Charleston from Savannah, to consult General Lee in regard to the best means of destroying the banditti secreted in Florida, and which made frequent depredations on our defenceless inhabitants.* He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1774, and because he took sides with those who would throw off the yoke of British oppression, a motion was made to expel him from the Council:—with patriotic indignation, he answered, that he “would save them the trouble,” and resigned.* After the war he resided on Wilmington Island, and died there. He was a gentleman of great wealth, kind and hospitable, and universally beloved. A grandson of his has been in our Legislature, and also a Representative to Congress.

[6] Hon. *Archibald Bullock* was one of the four bold individuals, who signed an address in the public papers, on the 14th July 1774, requesting the people to meet on the 27th instant, to

* M'Call.

devise means to resist the encroachments of the British Parliament. (See sketches of Hall and Gwinnette.) He was elected member of Congress in 1775. He was President of the Provincial Council in Georgia in 1776, and received from John Hancock, President of Congress, the news, by express, of the Declaration of Independence, on the 10th August, and soon after issued his proclamation.* He was a member of the Convention which formed our Constitution in 1777.

[7] Hon. *Edmund Burke* was born at Carlow, in Ireland, in 1730. He was a warm advocate, in Parliament, for the resistance which the colonies were making against the oppressive enactments of the mother country.† In 1777, when our Constitution was framed, seven counties were named, and chiefly after those members of the British Parliament who were friendly to the Colonies.

[8] Captain *Samuel Butts* was born in Southampton county, Virginia, November, 1774. He was taught for some time at a private school, by the Rev. George Guerly, in Southampton county. He was a captain in Floyd's army during the late war, and was killed at the Battle of Chalibbee. The American camp was attacked before day by the Indians, on the 27th January, 1814, and Captain Butts was shot while he was leading on his men.

[9] Colonel *Duncan Greene Campbell* was

* M'Call. † Substance from Lord.

born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 17th February, 1787. He received the elements of his education in his native town, and in 1802 entered the College at Chappell Hill, where he was graduated in 1806. The next year he arrived in Georgia, and commenced the study of the law, in the office of Judge Griffin, at Washington. Judge G. was soon convinced of the strength of intellect which his pupil possessed, and took him into co-partnership. In May, 1808, he was married to the amiable Miss M. J. Williamson, who now survives him. So high did he stand in legal attainments, that in 1817 he was elected Solicitor General of the Northern Circuit. In 1820, he was elected, for the first time, to represent the county of Wilkes in our State Legislature. He represented this county also in 1821-2-3. In 1823 he was appointed, by the President, a Commissioner, to treat with the Cherokee Indians for lands; but was unsuccessful. In 1824 he was directed to commence a negotiation with the Creeks. Major James Merriwether, of Clarke, was united with Col. Campbell in this negotiation, and which was brought to a successful termination, in February, 1825, at the Indian Springs. By this treaty all the lands were acquired between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. The Legislature voted thanks to the Commissioners for the faithful discharge of duty. So many errors were sent abroad from the press, that they were compelled to prepare a defence of their conduct.

In 1825-6, he brought forward, in our Legislature, a bill to establish a Seminary for the education of Females. His heart was much set on the passage of this bill; but it found few advo-

cates. In 1826, death climbed up into the windows of his dwelling, and bore off his two youngest children. This was a sad bereavement. His thoughts now began to turn upon the subject of religion. We should think little about God, did not the winds of adversity sweep away our earthly comforts. In 1827 he united with the Presbyterian church in Washington, and so long as he lived after, his life accorded with his profession. He died on the 31st July, 1828, much regretted. On his death bed he gave evidence of his gracious state, and, his friends believe, entered into the joy of his Lord. In the following August, the Superior Court held its sessions in Washington. Messrs. Cobb, Lumpkin, and Sagre were appointed a Committee to adopt and report sentiments of respect for the memory of their deceased brother in the profession. These were published in the papers of the day.

[10] *The Earl of Camden*, third son of Sir John Pratt, was born in England, in 1713. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and pronounced the detention of Mr. Wilkes illegal. (See Wilkes.) In the American war, he reprobated the violent measures pursued by Lord North, and thus rendered himself popular with the Colonies. He died in 1794.—[Substance from Lord.]

In 1777 Camden county was named.

[11] Hon. *Charles Carroll* was born at Annapolis, the 20th September, 1737. At the age of eight, he was taken to the College of English Jesuits, at St. Omer's, to be educated. In 1757,

after having studied at several places, he finished his study of law in the Temple in London. In 1764, he returned to his native place. He soon distinguished himself as a writer, under the signature of "The First Citizen," on political subjects.

The Declaration of Independence, though passed on the 4th of July, was not signed till the 2d day of August. Mr. C. was one of the signers, and among the active members of Congress. He was both Senator and Representative in Congress, from Maryland, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. He retired from public life in 1801, and now, (April 1829) lives in the vicinity of Baltimore, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, in his 92d year.—[Abridged from Sanderson's *Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, an interesting work.]

[12] Hon. *William Pitt*, the celebrated Earl of Chatham, was born in England, November, 1708. After sustaining most of the honors which his government could confer on him, he retired in old age from the cares of public life. But when the subject of the Colonies was before Parliament, he burst forth from his retirement, pale and emaciated, and plead their cause most powerfully. Every school boy has read his speeches. While speaking on the impolitic measures of North, and the rights of the Colonies, he became exhausted, fainted and fell into the arms of his friends, and lived but a short time. [See Lord.] County named in 1777.

[13] Gen. *Elijah Clarke* was born in Ruther-

ford county, North Carolina, about 1749. He removed to Georgia about 1774, and settled in Wilkes, near the present site of Mallorysville. When the war broke out between the Colonies and England, he early and boldly espoused the cause of liberty, and serving as a Colonel, fought bravely at the battles of Kettle creek, in 1779, and at the siege of Augusta, in 1781. In a skirmish above Musgrove's Mill, in South Carolina, he received two wounds from a sabre, his stock-buckle having saved his life.*

He was a General of the militia after the war, and commanded at the battle of Jack's creek, now in Morgan, in 1787, where the Creeks were defeated. His son, General John Clarke, since Governor of the State, was also in this battle. Mr. Wootten, a brother of Colonel Thomas Wootten, was killed here.

General Clarke died in 1799, and his relict lived till 1827.

[14] *Christopher Columbus*, a native of Genoa, was born in 1442, and is the reputed discoverer of America. He set sail for the new world in September, 1492, with three small ships, and in October took possession of Cuba and Hispaniola. He thence returned to Spain, whence he had sailed. He made two or three voyages more, and, on account of the violence of his enemies, was sent home in irons. He died at Valladolid, 20th May, 1506. His remains were magnificently buried at Seville, where this short epitaph records his merits,—“Columbus gave Castile and Leon a new world.” [Substance

* M'Call.

from Lord.] Columbia county was named after him.

[15] *Coweta county* received its name in 1826, to perpetuate the memory of General William McIntosh, a half-blood Creek, and head chief of the Coweta Towns. He was a daring soldier, and a useful ally during the late war with the British, who had excited many of the Creeks against us. McIntosh, with some other chiefs, signed the treaty at the Indian Springs, by which the lands between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers were ceded. After this he was shot in his own house, by several of the Indians, unfriendly to the treaty, and his body consumed with his dwelling. He was represented as a traitor, *because it was said* a law had been passed some time before, making death the punishment of any one who should sign a treaty to convey a foot of land! Even a dogrel poem appeared in a northern paper, in which the traitor is made to meet merited vengeance. But no such law ever existed. General Gaines and the Georgia Commissioners could find no traces of it. But if there had been such a law, all the others who signed the treaty ought to have shared a fate similar to that of McIntosh. If there had been such a law in existence, Colonel Crowel, the agent, who witnessed the treaty, and who was the guardian of the Indians, must have known it, and he would not have suffered a brave warrior like McIntosh, a tried and steadfast friend to these United States, to sign his own death-warrant! No, the celebrated law was merely the figment of some inventive imagination.

McIntosh was between 50 and 60 when killed.

He left five wives and several children, most of whom had received a pretty good English education.

[16] Hon. *William Harris Crawford* was born in Nelson county, Virginia, 24th February, 1772. In 1779, his father removed, with his family, to Steven's creek, Edgefield district, S. Carolina, about 30 miles above Augusta. The next winter, the British troops, having captured Savannah, and taken possession of Augusta, Mr. Crawford returned north, over Broad river, into Chester district. Soon all South Carolina was overrun by the British, and he was seized and thrown into Camden Jail as a *rebel*. Here he remained the greatest part of the summer, and was released, on some of his loyal neighbors becoming his security. In 1783, he removed into Georgia, and settled on Kiokee creek, where he died in October 1788, aged 53 years.

We have followed young Crawford eleven years of his life, to show that he had no opportunity hardly for education. He went, however, a few months to school, while his parents resided in South Carolina, and discovered uncommon capacity to receive instruction; so much so, that when permanently settled in Georgia, his father determined to send him to Scotland, and give him a thorough education. He made arrangements with a Scotch merchant in Augusta for supplying his son with funds during his residence at the University; but the merchant, in a fit of derangement, having attempted to cut his own throat, Mr. C. thought it unsafe to entrust him with funds. and with the superintendence of his

son. Having abandoned the idea of sending his son abroad, he put him to school in the county, and gave him the best English education he could, and then set him to teaching school in 1788.— Before this year expired, however, his father died, and the disease (probably the small pox) which carried him off, swept away also most of the valuable slaves owned by the family, and reduced them to very narrow circumstances. In order to assist his mother in supporting a large and almost helpless family, young Crawford taught school, more or less, for three or four years.

In 1794, Rev. Dr. Waddel opened a Latin school in Columbia, called Carmel Academy. The desire of obtaining a classical education, which had been lost sight of since his father's death, now revived, and young Crawford entered the Academy, and remained in it two years, studying the usual Latin and Greek authors, Philosophy, and the French. The last year he was an usher in the school, and received for his services one-third of the tuition money. In 1796, and '7, he was English teacher in the Richmond Academy, and in '98 appointed Rector of that institution, the successor of Judges Griffin and Tate. During his residence in Augusta, he purchased books and studied the law, to the practice of which he was admitted in 1798; so that he is a self-taught law scholar.

I have minutely followed Mr. C. along through the vale of poverty, discharging the duties of fraternal affection, and supporting an aged parent, till, by the strength of his own mind, he *begins* to rise and soar to that eminence which *he has since reached*: I have done this to show

his young countrymen, that there is no mountain which application cannot climb, and no obstacle which industry cannot remove. Let no young man, buffetting the stream of adversity, be discouraged in his attempts to acquire an education, or render himself respected and useful to his country.

Why is it that *school-keeping* is so disreputable an employment in our State? It would be well if it could be rescued from the odium attached to it. Why is it that not one in fifty of the graduates of our College engage in the useful, but little-esteemed task of "rearing the young idea how to shoot"? If learning is honorable, you cannot separate the teacher from a share in it. But how inconsistent is it in parents to desire their children to rise to stations of honor, and yet provide no means for their permanent education! We must instruct ourselves; and for this purpose we must engage in the *low* calling of schoolmasters; *low* with us, because we have a foolish pride on this subject; but not *low*, where learning is more justly appreciated. In Scotland, the teacher of a common school is idolized by the whole neighborhood; and so it is in some other parts of the world. A pretty good thermometer to the state of learning in a country, is the respect which is paid to those who instruct the youth of that country. If they are considered disreputable, on account of their *profession*, education will be but little desired. The very house in which Milton, the greatest poet that ever lived, *taught boys*, can now be pointed out in London.

If it be said that our teachers are not well educated, and sometimes immoral, how, let it

be asked, shall we have *better*, unless we encourage the profession, and throw out inducements to make them so? Let the graduates of our College take up this business, and they can wipe away the odium attached to it. What kind of knowledge for the duties of a legislator, will be obtained in an *old field* school? It is a subject of gratulation, that several of the last graduating class are now in respectable academies; and we hope the number of good teachers will increase, till education shall be more generally diffused among us.

In the spring of 1799, Mr. C. removed into Oglethorpe county, and commenced the practice of the law in what was then called the Western Circuit. Here he attracted the notice of the late Peter Early, then at the head of his profession in the upper country, and who had formed a favorable opinion of his legal and classical attainments. After Mr. Early went to Congress, in 1802, Mr. C. might be said to stand at the head of the bar in this section. Oglethorpe called him four years to represent her in the Legislature, and she always found in him an able representative. In 1807, he was elected for six years to the Senate of the United States; and in 1811, re-elected without opposition. In 1813, he was sent by President Madison, Minister to the Court of St. Clouds. Dr. Jackson, long the enlightened and amiable Professor in our University, was the Secretary of Legation. On his return from France in 1815, he found that he had been appointed Secretary at War. In October 1816, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Madison, and was re-appointed to the same office by Mr. Monroe, in 1817. This office he

held till 3d March, 1825, when he resigned, having previously declined to accept the office under Mr. Adams.

He sustained an honorable poll from the Electoral College, in 1825, for President of the United States, having received 45 votes; and had it not have been for severe indisposition, it is believed by many, he would have been elected.

In 1827, after the death of Judge Dooly, he was appointed, without solicitation, by Governor Troop, Judge of the Northern Circuit; and in 1828, the Legislature elected him to the same office, without opposition.

He has resided since 1799, except when abroad, discharging the duties to which his country has called him, at his country seat, called "Wood Lawn," three miles west Lexington, near the road to Athens. Most of this time he has been an active trustee of our College. Like other great men, he has his enemies, and it would be an *anomaly* in the natural course of politics if he were without them.

[17] Commodore *Stephen Decatur* was born of French extraction, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the 5th January, 1779, but was brought up in Philadelphia. He entered the navy in 1798, as midshipman, under Commodore Barron. In February 1804, he was with the squadron in the Mediterranean, having command of the Schooner *Enterprize*. While at Syracuse, he formed in his own mind the determination to rescue the Frigate *Philadelphia*, which had run aground on the Barbary coast, and fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans.

Having obtained consent of Commodore Pre-

ble, Lieut. Decatur, with 70 volunteers, chiefly from his own crew, in a *ketch*, (the Intrepid,) accompanied by a brig, sailed across the sea for the harbor of Tripoli. After fifteen days tempestuous wether, they arrived off the port; but the frigate was six or eight miles behind. Lest the wind, which was then fair, should die away, he boldly, perhaps rashly, made up, about 8 P. M., to the moored vessel, then within half gunshot of the Bashaw's castle! Two armed boats lay within cable length of the starboard quarter, and gun-boats all around.

When first discovered by the enemy, Decatur directed his Maltese pilot to say, "they had lost their anchor in a gale, and could not stop." In a moment, a rope was fastened to the Philadelphia, from a small boat, and he, with Mr. Morris, sprang on board! The Turks were crowded together on the deck, and so perfectly astonished, as not to oppose the assailants, till a sufficient number of our men had mounted up and rushed upon them, so that they were soon overpowered. Twenty Turks were killed on the spot; many jumped overboard, and others were driven into the hold. The Philadelphia was set on fire in several places; and although fired upon from the Battery, and nearly surrounded by hostile boats, our heroes again sprung into their *ketch*, and made their way out of the harbor, without loss of a single man, and only four wounded! For this achievement he was promoted to the office of Post Captain. [Substance from Niles' Register.] During the late war with England, he was successful in capturing several vessels, and rendered essential service to his country.

Commodore Barron, the individual under

whom he first entered the naval service, killed him in a duel in March 1820! It is maintained by the advocates of this murderous practice, that it is yielded to for the purpose of escaping the name *coward!* as if fighting a duel was evidence of courage! But suppose it were true, Decatur had no need to resort to such an expedient to save him from the charge of cowardice: he had proved himself as brave a man as ever faced a cannon's mouth, and his country had acknowledged it. Now why destroy a useful life? why have a disconsolate widow and children, to prove what was already as certain as any axiom in mathematics? I would not have drawn "his frailties from their dread abode," were it not to utter my disapprobation against this barbarous practice, and to toss from the hand of its advocates the weapon, that duels are fought to evince courage.

[18] *The Baron Dekalb* was a distinguished officer in our Revolutionary war. He was a German by birth, and was some time in the French service. He accompanied Lafayette to this country, and was appointed by Congress a Major General. He was a most abstemious man. At the battle of Camden, he commanded the right wing of the American army: the left wing, being composed chiefly of militia, fled on being charged upon. In sustaining, by his splendid example, the courageous efforts of his troops against such fearful odds, Dekalb received *eleven wounds*, and was made prisoner. When the British officer kindly condoled with him in his misfortune, he replied, "I thank you for your generous sympathy; but I die the death I *always* prayed for—the death of a soldier fighting

for the rights of man." He survived but a few days. In October 1780, Congress directed a monument to be erected to his memory, in Annapolis, Md. [Substance from Casket.]

[19] Colonel *John Dooly* was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, of Irish parentage, about 1740. About the commencement of the Revolution, he removed to Edgefield District, South Carolina, and soon became a distinguished partisan officer. After this he settled in Lincoln county, Georgia, 40 miles above Augusta, on the Savannah, at a plantation now called Egypt. Here he was a terror to the tories. He distinguished himself in several skirmishes, and especially at the battle of Kettle creek, in Wilkes, in 1779, where he commanded a regiment.

From his vigilance and activity against the enemies of Liberty, he early became the object of their hatred, and they determined to wreak upon him their vengeance. While in his house one night, in the bosom of his family, a party of tories, headed by one McCorkle, from South Carolina, entered, and in a most savage manner murdered him! His brother, George Dooly, soon after pursued and put an end to McCorkle and his associates. Colonel Dooly was about 45 years of age at the time of his death. He left a widow and several sons, the youngest of whom, John M., was for a number of years the able Judge of the Northern Circuit. He died in 1807, of a pleurisy.

[20] Hon. *Peter Early*, son of Joel and Lucy Early, was one of the most distinguished men of which Georgia has to boast, and was born in Madison county, Virginia, 20th June, 1773. He

pursued his academic studies at the Lexington Grammar-school, now Washington College, in Rockbridge county. He was graduated at Princeton College, New-Jersey, where he delivered, on Commencement day, the English Salutatory: his subject was "Immortality."

His father removed to Wilkes county, Georgia, about 1792, and having finished his study of the law with Mr. Ingersol, in Philadelphia, young Early followed him to Georgia. In '96, he commenced practice in Wilkes, and in '97, married Miss Ann Adams, only daughter of Francis Smith, then but fourteen years of age. He was soon at the head of his profession. "He could not," says an able contemporary of his, "be pronounced *eloquent*, but he was a perspicuous and impressive speaker, and in the arrangement of his argument, he was superior to any speaker I ever heard."

His first services as a statesman were in the Representative chamber of the United States, in 1801 or '2. Here he occupied a high stand; and when the impeachment of Judge Chase was before Congress, Mr. E. was appointed a manager, to conduct the prosecution. He continued in Congress till 1807, and declining a re-election, was appointed the first Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit. On the bench, he displayed the same talents and independence which were so conspicuous in other stations. His decisions are now referred to by our ablest jurists, as possessed with the sanction of authority.

In 1813, during the war, he was called to the Executive chair. It requires a vigorous and independent mind to govern in perilous times. In 1814, a majority of the Legislature desired to

continue the "*Alleviating Law*," as it was called—a law which prevented the recovery of debts. He had deprecated the influence of this law for some time, but till now had no opportunity to express his opinion, with any hope of preventing its continuance. When the bill was presented for his signature he would not sign it, but gave his reasons, which can now be seen in the Journals: one was the unconstitutionality of the law. The people generally wished the continuance of the law, because they were in debt: he fixed his veto upon it, and, therefore, became so unpopular, that, though his talents for the gubernatorial chair were superior to any other candidate for the office, he was not elected. He lived, however, to see a change in public sentiment, and to know that many, who had pronounced his act as arbitrary and oppressive, admired his independence and decision, and would have gone any lengths to have made him again Governor.

In 1816, though *forsaken* by his country, he would not forsake its interests, and consented to serve Greene county where he had lived since 1801, in the Senate. Owing to indisposition, he did not reach Milledgeville until a few days after the session had commenced, and owing to this circumstance he was not made President of the Senate.

He died on the 15th August, 1817, at his summer residence, on the western extremity of his plantation, near the Scull Shoals, and was buried by his weeping neighbors, without any *pomp or parade*. You may find his grave on the *west bank* of the Oconee, near his brick mansion,

by two pieces of plank, rounded at the top, and marked "P. E."!

It was a time of mourning in Georgia when the death of Mr. Early was announced. The Bar of both the Ocmulgee and Northern Circuits appointed committees, to make arrangements to evince their high regard for the deceased. An Eulogium, which was published, was pronounced at Greensboro, and a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Finley, at Athens. Mrs. Early, from her disconsolateness, did not attend at either place; and some time after, Rev. Mr. Mercer preached a funeral sermon at her house.

Mr. Early was fully persuaded of the genuineness of Revelation, and of the value of religion; and while quite a young man, united with a Baptist church in Virginia; but during his collegiate and political career, he paid but little attention to religious duties *externally*. Still he was always offended when any one denied the genuineness of religion, and maintained, to the hour of his death, an inflexible regard to truth and justice. He acknowledged to an intimate friend, late in life, that he felt that religion was important, but feared he had been deceived in regard to his profession of it in his youth. He brought his numerous avocations as an apology for not being found more frequently, with his wife, at public worship. It is not for us to judge, his friends entertain the trembling hope of his happiness.

There is now no difference of opinion in Georgia in regard to him; but all admit him to have been one of the greatest, if not the greatest *man that has resided among us.*

[21] *Lord Effingham* took an active part in Parliament, on the American side, during the Revolutionary war. The regiment which he commanded was ordered to America; but he resigned his commission, and observed, in regard to the Americans, "They come to you with fair arguments—you have refused to hear them; they know they ought to be *free*—you tell them they shall be slaves." [Substance from M^cCall.]

This county was named in '77.

[22] Colonel *Samuel Elbert* was a brave soldier during the Revolutionary war, and with the rank of Colonel distinguished himself at the battle of Briar creek, in 1779, where he was taken prisoner. He died at Savannah in 1788. [Substance from Lord.] He was Governor from 1785 to '86.

[23] Colonel *David Emanuel*, of German extraction, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1744. He came to Georgia before the war, and married Miss Ann Lewis, by whom he had several children. He endured many hardships during the war, near the close of which, his own and about 30 other families had built some cabins, in a cluster, below Augusta, and which the Tories denominated *Rebel Town*. Near McBean's creek, he was taken prisoner, while out on a scout, and condemned to be shot, with two or three others. Divested of most of their clothing, and ready for execution, Mr. Davis, one of the unfortunate company, begged permission to go to prayer. This was granted, and, as may be expected, he engaged most fervently at a throne of grace. He and the other prisoners were then

shot down; and though a big mulattoe man (who was to have his clothes as a remuneration for shooting him!) stood ready to fire, Emanuel jumped among the horses, which were near, and made his escape! The night was dark, and jumping into the swamp, he sunk up to his neck. His pursuers, muttering their curses, passed several times near him, but a kind Providence permitted him to escape their notice. When all was still, he crept out, and in the morning made his way to Twig's army.

He represented Burke county a number of years in the Legislature, was President of the Senate some time, and a while acting Governor. He was in the Conventions to revise the Constitution, both in '89 and '95. His residence was ten miles N. W. Waynesboro, where he died in 1808, aged 64 years. He was by profession a Presbyterian, and believed to be a good man. His surviving child is Mrs. Whittaker, of Jefferson, the amiable relict of the Hon. Benjamin Whittaker, long the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[24] *Gilbert Mottier, Marquis de La Fayette*, was born on the 6th September, 1757, in France. He was educated in Paris, and 1774 married the Countess De Noilles. He landed in South Carolina in 1776. He had come to assist us in our struggle for Independence. When arrived at Philadelphia, he presented himself before Congress: "I am come," says he, "to request two favours of this assemblage of patriots: *one* is that I may serve in your army; the *other*, that I receive no pay." He served during the war as *Major General*. Learning the embarrassed state

of our affairs, he gave Washington about \$11,000 to procure supplies! During the war he went to France, and returned with the joyful intelligence that a French fleet and army would soon arrive on our coast. He was at the battle of Yorktown when Cornwallis was taken.

He sustained various high offices in France between '84 and '92. His sufferings at the Olmutz prison, in Austria, and the attempt by two Americans to rescue him, are well known. He was released in 1797, by Bonaparte.

He returned to France and settled at Lagrange, about 40 miles from Paris.

When it was known that he intended again to visit these United States, Congress offered to send for him a national ship. This he declined, but arrived at New York in the *Cadmus*, 15th August, 1824. He visited almost every large city in the Union, and was received every where with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy and respect. In gratitude for his services during the war, Congress voted him \$200,000 and a township of land, and which has since been selected in Florida. He is now nearly 72 years old. [Biog. Dic.]

[25] Hon. *Benjamin Franklin*, L. L. D., was born in Boston, in 1706. His father was a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler, and he was bound an apprentice to his brother, to learn the art of printing. After a while, he ran away from his brother, and worked as a journeyman at the trade in Philadelphia. His low birth and scanty means of improvement are mentioned, to show *that*,

“Honor and shame from no condition rise:
Act well your part; there all the honor lies.”

Through the fair, though false promises of Governor Keith, he embarked for England to purchase a press; but found, too late, that Keith had no more credit in England than himself; and after having worked in London a while, and become master of his art, he returned to Philadelphia, and set up a paper himself. In 1732, his *Poor Richard's Almanac* appeared, and for its maxims of economy was so popular, that 10,000 copies were annually sold. These maxims are now published under the title of "*Franklin's Way to Wealth*," and the work ought to be in every family. It will cost thee but a *thrip*, reader, and may lead thee to a course that will save thee or make thee thousands.

In 1747, he published his observations on Electricity. Soon after this, he was sent as agent for Pennsylvania to England, where his reputation as a man of science was so great, that three Colleges honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was Governor of Pennsylvania. He was minister to France during the American Revolution, where he was received with marked attention, and treated with great respect. Turgot gave his character in these few words:

Eripuit cælo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis.

His writings are contained in several large octavo volumes. He died in Philadelphia, 17th April, 1790, aged 84. Few men have been more useful to the world than Benjamin Franklin. He paid great respect to religion, and, if Weems is to be credited, died a Christian. [Life.]

[26] *Glynn* was an English nobleman, who

espoused the cause of liberty during the unhappy difference between the Colonies and mother country, in 1774-5 and 6. This county was named in '77.

[27] General *Nathaniel Greene*, a distinguished hero of our Revolution, was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1740. His parents were friends or Quakers. In August 1776, he was appointed Major General of the army, and distinguished himself at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown. After the defeat of General Gates, at Camden, in August 1780, he was appointed to the chief command of the military forces in the Southern States. He commanded at the battle of Guilford C. H., and gained a victory at the Eutaw Springs, which actually put an end to the war in the south. For seven months he was in the field, without taking off his clothes for a single night. [Dr. Dwight.]

Our legislature presented him with 24,000 acres of land, to which he removed in 1785, and settled on the land, 14 miles from Savannah. The place is called Mulberry Grove. Having ridden out for some time in a hot day, he was smitten with what is called a *stroke of the sun*, and died in a day or two, 19th June, 1786, in his 47th year. [Johnson's Life.]

Judge Johnson, of Charleston, has written his life in two large quarto volumes. The work is executed in a fine style; maps of all the scenes of action in which Green was engaged in the Southern States, accompany it; but it is understood but few copies have been sold. General *Greene* was buried in Savannah; and the people of that public-spirited city opened subscriptions,

in 1826, to erect a splendid monument to the memory of him and Count Pulaski. It is soon to be commenced on Johnston's Square—an obelisk 50 feet in height.

[28] Hon. *Bulton Gwinnett* was born in England about 1732. He arrived in Charleston in 1770, and two years afterward settled on St. Catharines Island, in Georgia. In February, 1776, he was appointed a representative in Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is said to be the author of our Constitution, adopted in 1777, and was among our most useful men. He was killed in a duel, by General Lachlan McIntosh. They fought at the distance of twelve feet. He died soon after the fight, on 27th May, 1777. [Sanderson's Lives.] What a pity that great men will thus throw themselves away!

[29] Colonel *Joseph Habersham* was born in Savannah, and commanded a regiment of regular troops during the war. He was in Congress some years. He was the third Postmaster General of the United States. He died in Georgia. Several of his relatives have been distinguished men; and I have to regret, that a biographical sketch of him, prepared by one of them, was lost on its way to my residence.

The following is gleaned from M^cCall:—Mr. Habersham, with Messrs. Telfair, Jones, Gibbons, Clay, and Milledge, in 1775, broke open the Magazine, then under the protection of the provincial Governor, sent part of it to Beaufort, concealed the rest in their cellars; and, though a reward was offered by Governor Wright for the persons who secured it, the powder soon spok

for itself, to the dread of the British and tories. On the 18th January, 1776, he raised a party of volunteers, took Governor Wright prisoner, and paroled him to his own house; but he escaped and fled to the British fleet.

[31] *Lyman Hall* was born in Connecticut, about the year 1731. He studied medicine. In 1752, he established himself in the Medway settlement, Liberty county. This section was then called St. John's Parish. The patriotism of the parish was severely tested by a voluntary separation from the other parishes of the colony in 1774. After various vexatious parochial meetings, Dr. Hall attended a general meeting of the Republican party, as a representative of the parish of St. John, held in Savannah, in July 1774, on the subject of the oppressive measures of Britain. This meeting merely resolved to petition for a redress of grievances from the King; but the people whom Dr. Hall represented, wished that a more decided stand should be taken.— They applied, in the February following, to the South Carolina Committee of Correspondence, to form an alliance with them; but could not be received. In March, 1775, this parish elected Dr. Hall a representative to Congress. He was admitted to a seat, and voted, except when the sentiments of Congress were taken by Colonies.

On the 15th July, 1775, the Convention of Georgia at length acceded to the general confederacy; and Archibald Bullock, John Houston, Rev. Dr. Zubly, N. W. Jones, and Lyman Hall were appointed delegates. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Georgia. He removed into Burke,

and died there, about 60 years of age. [Abridged from Sanderson.]

[31] Hon. *John Hancock* was President of Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence as such in 1776. He was a native of Massachusetts, and one of the most conspicuous friends of the American Revolution. So fierce and spirited was the opposition which he and Samuel Adams evinced against the taxes of England, that when other individuals about Boston, who had also shown their hostility, pardons were promised to all repenting of their deeds, except to Hancock and Adams. He was Governor of Massachusetts. Died in 1793. [Biographical Dictionary.]

[32] Hon. *Charles Harris*, a distinguished jurist of Savannah, was born in England. He studied law in the office of Mr. Stirk, of Savannah. He declined public office of the highest grade, though he was qualified for any station : in subordinate stations, for the purpose solely of doing good, he was frequently found. He was regarded as a citizen of great worth, and could have received the highest office within the gift of the people. He died in Savannah, in 1827, much lamented. Had he lived till the demise of Mr. Dymoc, he would have been *Champion of England*.

[33] Hon. *Patrick Henry* was born in Hanover county, Virginia, 29th May, 1736. By a resolution which he offered in the House of Burgesses, in reference to the Stamp Act, he commenced opposition to the British government.

He was one of the *five*, selected by Congress in 1776, to prepare the Declaration of Independence. He was supposed to be a man of very ordinary talents, till he distinguished himself, and surprised every one, by his celebrated speech, called the "Parson's Speech." He was Governor of Virginia. Mr. Wirt has written his life, and on every page almost are evidences of his greatness. He died on 6th June, 1799. [Wirt's Life.]

[34] Hon. *John Houston* was one of the five individuals who called the first meeting of the friends of liberty in Savannah, in 1774. [See Hall, Gwinnette, and Walton's lives.] He was member of Congress in 1775, and Governor of Georgia from '84 to '85. Died at Savannah, in 1796. [Lord and M'Call.]

[35] Hon. *Jared Irwin* was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., about two years after his parents had arrived from Ireland. He was a Brigadier General of the militia; for a long time represented Washington county; was President of the Senate some years, and Governor from 1806 to 1809. He was in the Convention for revising our Constitution in 1789, and President of the body which revised it in 1798. He was a Congregationalist by profession, and lived like a Christian. He died in 1815, leaving a large number of descendants.

[36] Gen. *James Jackson* was born in the county of Devon, England, in 1757. He came to Georgia in 1772, and soon after commenced the study of the law, in the office of Judge Wal-

ton, in Savannah. He had imbibed, under the paternal roof, a love of freedom and a detestation of every species of injustice and oppression; and seconded as these early impressions were by an ardent intrepidity of character, it is not surprising that he became interested in all the occurrences that preceded the Revolutionary struggle. From the actual commencement of the contest to the time of the relinquishment of Savannah by the British troops, he was incessantly engaged in the active duties of the soldier, took part in most of the principal engagements, and was selected by Gen. Greene as the commander of the Georgia Legion.

After the close of the war, Mr. Jackson resumed the profession of the law, and displayed at the bar, the same activity and talent which had characterized him as a soldier. He was elected yearly to the State Legislature; and so rapidly did his popularity increase, that, in 1788, he was chosen Governor, when only 31 years of age. This honor he, however, declined. In 1789, he was elected a member of the first Congress after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and continued as Representative or Senator till 1796, when he resigned his seat in the Senate, at the public request of his old constituents in Chatham, in order to oppose in our Legislature the infamous Yazoo speculation. In this he completely succeeded; and the overthrow of this gigantic and unexampled act of public corruption, may be attributed principally to his energy, talent, and personal influence.*

* At its session in Augusta, on the 7th January, 1795, an act was passed, selling to certain individuals (who had bribed the Legislature for that purpose)

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In 1798, Gen. Jackson was again elected Governor, and in 1801, once more sent back to the United States' Senate, where he continued till his death. He died at Washington, in March 1806.

An individual who feels, and ought to feel, tenderly alive for the reputation of Gen. Jackson, writes me, that he was a member of the Legislature when the Charter of Incorporation for our College was passed. I searched the Journals of the House for the year 1785; and though I found Mr. Baldwin's name there, Gen. Jackson's, if he were in the Legislature that year, must have been overlooked: I could not find it. Mr. Stephens was Chairman of the College Committee.

Gen. Jackson was instrumentally concerned in almost all the important measures that have since given prosperity to the State. He possessed an influence in the State, which, it may be said in truth, no man will again enjoy in a superior degree. As a political opponent, he

several thousand acres of land on the Yazoo river, in the western part of Georgia, now Mississippi, and for which \$500,000 were to be paid. Through the influence of Jackson and others, this act was repealed at Louisville, on the 13th February, 1796, and all the acts burned by fire from heaven. In the repealing act, persons who had paid money were permitted to withdraw it in the space of eight months. Accordingly, \$300,000 were withdrawn from the Treasury by claimants, and the balance was transferred to the United States government, in consequence of their having engaged to compromise with these claimants. It has been published, that Georgia retained the money in her treasury and yet kept the lands; but it is a *mistake*, and a slander on the character of the *State*.

was liberal and generous, so long as difference of opinion merely separated parties; but when he discovered the motives of his opponents to be *selfish*, he did not hesitate to let them know his sentiments, both publicly and privately.

[37] *Jasper* was probably a South Carolinian by birth. He enlisted as a private, at the commencement of the Revolution, in the Carolina Regiment, having refused a commission. Mr. Kolb accepted the commission which had been offered *Jasper*, and was killed at the battle of Fort Moultrie, on 28th June, 1776. The flag-staff had been severed by a cannon-ball, and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the beach. *Jasper* jumped over, recovered the colours, and held them up till another staff was procured!—While the British had possession of Savannah, he went in disguise, and carried useful information to the Americans.

After the brilliant affair at Sullivan's Island, Governor Rutledge had presented to him a sword, and to Col. Moultrie's regiment a stand of colors. Just before the retreat from the attack on the British in Savannah, in 1779, *Jasper* went to replace these colors on the works, and received a mortal wound, and fell into the ditch. Major Horry called to see him, when he observed, "I have got my furlough. That sword was presented me by Gov. Rutledge, for my services in the defence of Fort Moultrie; give it to my father, and tell him I have worn it with honor. If he should weep, tell him his son died with the hope of a better life." The re-capture of the prisoners at the Spring near Savannah, is well known. [M^cCall and M.^{SS}.]

[38] Hon. *Thomas Jefferson* was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on the 2d April, O. S., answering to the 13th May, N. S., 1743. [See remark on Old and New Style.] He was educated at William and Mary's College, and immediately commenced the study of the law with Chancellor Wythe. Before he was 25, he was in the Legislature of his native State, and from this body he was translated to the Colonial Congress in Philadelphia. He was one of the five appointed to prepare the Declaration of Independence,* and that noble production is from his pen. In 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as Governor; and in 1781, he appeared as the author of "Notes on Virginia." In '84, he was associated with Dr. Franklin and John Adams in an important mission to Europe. In '89 he was appointed by Washington Secretary of State, the first under the new Constitution. In 1800, he was elected President of the United States, and which office he held for 8 years. [Substance from Casket.]

* Several years before the Revolution, Mr. J. was in the habit of attending at a small Baptist church in the neighborhood of Monticello. He would sit and witness the proceedings of the church in its government and internal concerns. One day he asked the pastor to dine with him; and when asked by him how he liked the manner in which the church is governed, Mr. J. answered, that he had been thinking that such a government would well suit the people of these United States. What influence this had on his mind in drafting the Declaration of Independence, is unknown. It may not be irrelevant to observe, that the government of the Baptist churches is purely democratical; that of our country is strikingly similar.

Mr. J. may be called the father of Central College, located near his former residence; for through his untiring exertions it was brought into operation, and of which he was the first Rector.

He died a few minutes before 1 P. M. of the 4th of July, 1826, and Mr. Adams a few hours after! Wonderful co-incidence! Fifty years before, they constituted the sub-committee on the Declaration of Independence;—they had toiled together for liberty;—they had seen its tree growing half a century, and then they lie down together in the grave on the same day!

Mr. J. had two or three daughters, but no son. Neither Washington nor Madison had any children.

[39] Hon. *James Jones* was born in or near Savannah. He was bred to the law, though he pursued the profession but a short time. He was frequently in our Legislature, where he displayed considerable talent, and was also a Representative in Congress. Towards the latter part of his life, he resided in Bryan county. He died at Washington city.

Beside Noble Wimbully, there were several other Jones's, men of considerable distinction; but members who were in the Legislature when the county was named, inform me, that it was to perpetuate the memory of James Jones, familiarly called *Chatham Jemmy*, to distinguish him from several others then active in the State.

[40] Col. *John Laurens*, son of Henry Laurens, the second President of Congress, was born in South Carolina, in 1755. He was educated

in England. He entered the army in '77, and rendered himself conspicuous by his talents and bravery. He was sent to France to obtain a loan of money to carry on the war; and at first met a cold reception, the prime minister being indifferent about his petition. He determined on handing it to the King in person, and which he did, with the insinuation that if it was not granted, he might be engaged under the British flag. It had its desired effect;—the loan was made, and in less than a year, he was again in the ranks, fighting for his country. In opposing a foraging party near the Corn baker, he was mortally wounded, and soon died, in 1782.

[Lord and Periodicals.]

[41] Hon. *Richard Henry Lee* was a native of Virginia. He excited resistance to the *Stamp Act* in the Legislature of Virginia, in 1765. He was in Congress in 1776, and *first proposed the Declaration of Independence*. His endowments were of a superior order, and he cultivated them by a refined education. He possessed a chaste and lofty eloquence, which gave him great influence in the councils of the nation. [Lord.]

[42] *Liberty county* received its name to perpetuate the spirit of its inhabitants, who distinguished themselves for their love of liberty before independence was declared. This county, then known as St. John's Parish, appointed Dr. Lyman Hall (see Hall's life) to represent them in Congress, in 1775, and bound themselves not to use any British articles which that body should judge best to prohibit. Mr. Hall was received and allowed to partake in the discussions

of Congress, but not to vote on questions when they were decided by colonies. [M'Call and MSS.]

[43] *Gen. Benjamin Lincoln* was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, 23d January, 1733. He was second in command at the battle of Saratoga. At the solicitation of the delegates in Congress from the Southern States, he was appointed, in 1778, to the command of the southern department. He died in the same house in which he was born, 9th May, 1810, aged 77 years, having been eminently useful to his country. [Lord.]

[44] *Hon. William Lowndes*, an eminent statesman and virtuous citizen, the youngest son of Rawlins Lowndes, was born in Charleston, February, 1782, and educated in his native city. He studied law under Messrs. Desaussure and Ford, but practised only a short time. He first appeared in public life in the South Carolina Legislature, about 1810; and in 1814 was sent to Congress. He did not often speak; but when occasion called him forth, he was listened to with deep interest. His speech on the Missouri question was a luminous display of wisdom and independence. His health began to decline in 1820, and he was advised to take a sea-voyage. While on his way to Europe, he died at sea, on the 27th October, 1822, in his 41st year.

Mr. L. had a high sense of the importance of religion, and a great respect for all whom he thought were sincere in their profession of it.— He was brought up an Episcopalian.

He married a daughter of General Thomas

Pinckney, by whom he had several children, who, with their disconsolate mother, survive him. South Carolina was looking forward to see Mr. Lowndes sustaining the first office which the people of these United States have to bestow.

[45] Hon. *James Madison* was born in Orange county, Virginia, 5th March, 1750, and was graduated at Princeton College, in 1769. He studied law with Chancellor Wythe, and soon represented his native county in the legislature. He was a member of the old Congress. He displayed great talent in the Virginia Legislature, when their Constitution was adopted, and distinguished himself by a Protest and Remonstrance against an *established religion*.* He was engaged with Messrs. Hamilton and Jay, in writing a work called the *Federalist*, the design of which was to show the value of the Federal constitution, and lead to its adoption. He wrote Numbers 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37 to 58 inclusive, and 62, 63, and 64.

He was in Congress in 1800. In 1801, he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Jefferson. In 1809, he was elected President of the United States, and conducted our national bark over a stormy sea of war in 1812, 13, and 14. In 1817, he retired to his farm, 5 miles from Orange C. H., where he is much respected for his private virtues. After Mr. Jefferson's death, he was immediately elected Rector of Central College. [Casket, &c.]

* See Benedict 2d vol.

[46] Gen. *Lachlan McIntosh*, a soldier under Oglethorpe when he came to Georgia, was born and educated in England. He was a General in the army of the United States during the Revolution, and high in the confidence of the government. He was an active member from McIntosh county, in the Convention to revise the Constitution, both in 1789 and '95, and sustained many other important offices.

[47] Gen. *Francis Marion* was born in Charleston, in 1732. He was a Major in Col. Moultrie's regiment, when the attack was made on Sullivan's Island in 1776. He was appointed Brigadier General 1780. He was with General Greene at the battle of Eutaw Springs, and received the thanks of Congress for his intrepid bravery. He seldom failed of capturing an enemy, when he went on the errand, and always did it by surprise. He died in 1795, having been eminently useful to the Southern States during the war. [Weems' Life.]

[48] Gen. *David Merriwether* was born in Albemarle, Virginia, in 1755. He received but an ordinary education; *enough, however, to understand the rights of man*; for when the British were oppressing us by unlawful taxation, he volunteered his services with others in the noble but perilous struggle for liberty.

After serving some time, he received a Lieutenant's commission in the regular service. He was with Washington's army during its manoeuvres in New-Jersey. He was at Savannah in 1779, during the unsuccessful siege against that place by our troops. After this he was taken a prisoner.

In 1785, he settled in Wilkes county, which he represented for a number of years in our Legislature, and as the Speaker of the House every year but the first after he entered. In 1802, he was sent to Congress. He sustained many offices of trust, and always discharged the duties of them with faithfulness. The last public act of importance which he performed, was that of procuring the cession of land from the Creeks, which lies between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, in 1821.

In 1788, he made a public profession of religion, and joined the Methodist society in Wilkes. As a Christian he was useful, and was frequently applied to for counsel by his junior brethren. His house was the house of prayer. He was not, like some great men, "ashamed of the gospel of Christ;" for he felt it was the "power of God unto salvation."

Mr. M. was not, like many, puffed up by the honor conferred on him, nor so vain as to suppose that, because his country chose him as their organ in important matters, that he alone was the *wise man*, and all the rest of his fellow-citizens *ignorant*.

He died at his plantation, 6 miles west of Athens, in 1823, where he had lived since 1804, in the 68th year of his age, and his *end was peace*. One of his sons has represented this State in our national councils.

[49] Col. *James Monroe*, 5th President of these United States, was born in Virginia. He was a soldier in the Revolution, member of the old Congress, studied the law, and active in *Virginia Legislature*. France, Spain, and England

were the theatres of his diplomatic career. He was Secretary of War and of State, in 1811—1815. Elected President of the United States in 1817 and in 1821. He retired to his farm in Loudon county, and lives with his neighbors on terms of intimacy, much respected for his social virtues. Indeed, so willing is he to dispense to his country's good, that he has *officiated as a magistrate* within the few last years!

[50] Gen. *Richard Montgomery* was born in Ireland, in 1737. He entered the British army, and fought with Wolfe at Quebec, in 1759, and afterwards settled in New-York. He was commander of the northern department of the American army during our Revolution, which reduced Fort Chumblee, and captured St. John's and Montreal. Uniting with Arnold at Quebec, they assaulted that city 31st December, where he fell, in the 39th year of his age. The army then retreated. Congress caused a monument to be erected to his memory, in front of St. Paul's church, New-York. [Lord.]

[51] Gen. *Daniel Morgan* was born in New-Jersey, but was brought up in Philadelphia. He entered the army with Braddock, in 1755. He was detached with Arnold in the expedition against Quebec; and though he had passed the first and second barriers, the retreat of the other division, because of Montgomery's death, threw the whole brunt of the battle upon him, and he was taken prisoner. In the battle of Saratoga he fought bravely. After the defeat of Gates at Camden, Morgan joined Gen. Greene in the southern department. He defeated Tarleton at

the Cowpens, and spread terror among the British and tories. Georgia will never forget his useful services, though in her sister State. [Lord.]

Major Porter, of Greene, suggested his name for the county.

[52] *Muscogee* county* received its name to perpetuate the generic name of the tribes of Indians which formerly inhabited Georgia and Alabama, &c. In 1825, their total number was 20,653. Large numbers of them now reside in Alabama and Florida, in a most miserable state; others have settled on lands west of the Mississippi, provided for them by the United States. All have left Georgia.

[53] *John Newton* was born in the city of Charleston, 16th January, 1755. He was in the army early in the Revolutionary war, till his death. In 1779, a serjeant and corporal of the British army, with eight soldiers, were conducting some American prisoners from Ebenezer to Savannah. They halted two miles from town, to slake their thirst at a spring, having stacked their arms against a tree. Serjeants Jasper and Newton, who had been watching their movements, and endeavoring to rescue their prey, rushed from their place of concealment, seized two of the muskets, shot the sentinels, captured the others, and liberated the prisoners!

In the capture of Charleston, in 1780, Newton was taken prisoner, and soon after died of the small-pox. Several of his friends were also taken

* *This word is accented on the penultimate, and the g is hard—Musco'gee.*

prisoners, and some died of the same loathsome disease. Newton's father, the Rev. John Newton, removed into Georgia immediately after the war, and settled near Fenn's Bridge, on the Ogechee, where he died.

[54] Gen. *James Edward Oglethorpe* was born at Westminster, in England, and early entered the army. In 1732, he left England, with 114 persons, to plant a colony in Georgia. He arrived on our shores Feb. 1733, and immediately commenced laying out the town of Savannah. He was Governor for nearly thirty years. When the Revolutionary war broke out, he was living in England, one of the oldest officers of the British army, and was offered the command of troops to go against us; but he refused, calling the Georgians his children, whom he could not injure. He died at an advanced age. [M^cCall and MSS.]

[55] Gen. *Zebulon Montgomery Pike* was born in New-Jersey, in 1779. He early entered the army, and spent some years, by the direction of the United States government, in exploring the country west of the Mississippi. The result of his tour is published with the title of "*Pike's Expedition.*" He was killed at York, Upper Canada, on 27th April, 1813. The town had been taken, and the firing ceased, when a terrible explosion of the British magazine gave him his death wound. Congress ordered a large frigate, built soon after his death, to be called the "*General Pike,*" and expressed their sense of his worth as a brave and prudent soldier. He

was a most rigid disciplinarian, but yet the idol of the army. [Niles' Register.]

[56] *Count Pulaski*, a Brigadier General in our Revolutionary war, was a Polander of distinguished birth, courage, and patriotism. He had made great efforts to restore his own country to freedom, but without success. He was a useful officer. Mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah, in 1779. [Lord.]

Savannah voted, in 1826, to erect a monument to the memory of him and General Greene.

[57] Gen. *Israel Putnam* was born in Salem, Mass., 7th January, 1718. He was commander at the battle of *Breed's Hill*, generally called Bunker's Hill, on the 17th June, 1775. "A detachment of 1000 men was put under him. With this he took possession of the Hill, and ordered the battle from beginning to end. Gen. Warren, one of the illustrious patriots, arrived alone on the Hill, and, as a volunteer, joined the Americans just as the action commenced, and within half an hour received a mortal wound, while he was waxing valiant in battle, and soon expired." [Dwight, who says he had the account from Putnam's own mouth, after his life had been printed.]

Gen. P. was the oldest Major General in the army for several years before his death. He was a religious man in his last years; his house was the house of prayer. He died in Connecticut, 29th May, 1790. Few men were as extensively useful to his country. [Dwight.]

[58] Hon. *William Rabun* was born in Hali-

fax County, North Carolina, April, 1771. His father removed to Georgia while he was a young man. He was an able representative from Hancock a number of years, and long President of the Senate, Governor *ex officio*; and also Governor from 1817 to 1819. Mr. Rabun was truly a religious man. He united with the Baptist Church now worshipping at Powelton, in 1787 or 8. His house was the house of prayer. To all the benevolent institutions of the day he lent his influence and his purse. It was a pleasing sight to witness the Governor of the State taking the lead in singing at a country church. Office did not *bloat* him as it does some. He died while Governor, at his plantation, near Powelton, Oct. 1819. The Rev. Mr. Mercer, requested, delivered a sermon before the Legislature. This passed through two editions.

[59] Hon. *John Randolph* was born in Virginia, in 1778, and was educated at William and Mary's College. When he took his seat in Congress, in 1799, the Speaker of the House expressed his doubts whether he was constitutionally eligible, he appeared so young. He continued in the House more than twenty years. From 1825 to 1827 he was Senator, and since has been again in the House.

In 1808 the county now called *Jasper*, was named Randolph, but on account of the opposition which Mr. R. evinced in Congress to the Embargo, and especially to the war which was declared against England; our Legislature in 1812 altered the name. He, however, soon became a warm advocate for the war, and suc-

ported it by his influence and his purse till its happy and honorable termination.

His political opponents charge him with insanity. In the expression of his sentiments, no man is more bold and fearless. You can discover in his speeches a much larger share of his acquaintance with the Classics and History than with Logic. He is an eccentric man, but has supported measures of importance to his country with great energy. He piques himself as being descended from the Royal Pocahontas family of the Aboriginies. He has twice visited England for his health, and though a deadly foe to every thing that savors of monarchy, he was treated with great attention.

In 1828 Lee county was cut in twain and the western part called Randolph, in honor of John Randolph of Roanoak.

[60] *The Duke of Richmond* was an able advocate, in Parliament, of the American cause, during our Revolution. Richmond county was named after him in 1777.

[61] *Gen. Scriven* was a native of South Carolina. He removed into Georgia before the war, and settled in Liberty county in Medway settlement. He was killed just below Medway M. H., on the 24th Nov. 1778. Several of his relations have been useful men and sustained important offices in our State.

[62] *Hon. Matthew Talbot* was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1767. His father, who was a Presbyterian in the latter part of his life, re-

moved to Georgia and settled in Wilkes, in 1783.

Mr. T. was a useful member of our Legislature, representing Wilkes county, and in the Convention which revised the Constitution in 1798. He was many years President of the Senate, and between the death of Governor Rabun and a new election, was Governor *ex officio*.

His uncle Matthew was a useful, and among the first Baptist ministers in Georgia. Mr. T. himself was inclined to the Episcopalians, though he made no public profession of religion. Though he had not the strength of intellect which was displayed by many of his contemporaries, he was universally popular. He died at his plantation, five miles below Washington, 17th Sept. 1827.

[63] Hon. *Benjamin Taliaferro* was a native of Virginia. He removed to Georgia and settled near Hillyar's Mill, on Broad river, in Wilkes. He was President of the Senate,—assisted in revising the Constitution in '98,—one of the first Trustees of the University,—member of Congress in 1801, and a Judge of the Superior Court. He was a man of general knowledge, but had never studied the law; and yet his decisions were generally approved. He died in 1820 or 21.

[64] Gen. *Josiah Tattnall* was born at a country seat, four miles from Savannah, called Bonaventure, owned by his grand-father, Col. Mulleryne. He was educated in England.—*During the Revolutionary war his father removed*

to one of the Bahama Islands. When not more than 18 or 20 years of age, young Tattnall, felt so strongly for the Americans, then struggling against their oppressors, that he deserted his father's house and made his way to Georgia, but before he engaged in any services for his country, the war was terminated.

His place of residence was the old family country seat, mentioned above. He was repeatedly in our Legislature both as Representative and Senator,—was Representative and Senator in Congress, and Governor of this State one year. He died in one of the Bahama Islands, whither he had gone on account of ill health; but his body was brought and interred in the old family cemetery at Bonaventure. A son of his has sustained several high offices in our State.

[65] Hon. *Edward Telfair* was a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1735, on the farm of Town Head, the ancestral estate of the family, and which has since been sold to the Earl of Selkirk. He received an English education at the Grammar School of Kirkcudbright.

He came to America about the 23d year of his age, in the capacity of agent of a mercantile house, and resided in Virginia. He afterwards removed to Halifax, N. C. and subsequently to Georgia about 1766, and settled in Savannah. He was among the active opponents of the British in 1774. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1778,—a Senator from Chatham in our Legislature. He was in Congress the last part of Mr. Adams's administration. During a session of our Legislature at

Louisville, he spoke on an important subject, for Congressmen then had the privilege of debating. He was Governor in '86, and also from '90 to '93. One of his sons, who died some years ago, was a member of Congress,—another is still useful to his country. Mr. Telfair died at Savannah, 17th September, 1807, in the 72d year of his age.

[66] Gen. *Jett Thomas* was born in Culpeper, Va. in May, 1777. He was captain of an artillery company in Floyd's army, was in the battles of Autossee and Caulibbe, in the latter of which he distinguished himself. The Indians attacked the American camp before day on the 27th January, 1814, but they were made to fly into the swamp. Gen. Newnan received *three* wounds in this battle. Autossee is an Indian town on the Tallapoosa in Alabama, say 20 miles above its junction with the Coosa and the Carilabee swamp, a few miles above.

Gen. Thomas resided in Oglethorpe, and was elected General of the Militia in 1815, and died the January after in Milledgeville, of a cancer.

[67] Col. *George McIntosh Troup* was born at McIntosh Bluff, in McIntosh county, Ga. in September, 1780. He studied the classics in Savannah, and completed his education at Princeton College, New Jersey. On his return from the north he studied law with Mr. Noel, of Savannah. So desirous were the freemen of Chatham to have his distinguished talents in our Legislature, that he was elected a member before his 21st year; before the body met, however, he was old enough to take the requisite oath.

Mr. T. was in Congress when war was declared in 1812, and during that unhappy contest, he was Chairman of the War Committee. This was a most important post, and few men would have discharged the duties with as much decision and ability.

In 1823 he was elected Governor by the Legislature, and in 1825, by general suffrage.—This was the first gubernatorial election that had been made by the people. There was at this time a large party in opposition to Col. T. and his majority over his competitor was only about 700. The current of party feeling is a most difficult stream, and every expedient was tried by his opponents to render this current rapid and irresistible. As ever will be the case in a government like ours, with talented men in high places of distinction,—his measures were opposed and ridiculed, and the honesty of his motives questioned; but he was firm and unshaken, following the course which his own wisdom pointed out, unawed by the threats and unaffected by the flatteries of any. The author, in his book, has naught to do with politics, neither to praise or blame the friends or foes of Col. T., but he may be permitted to state *facts* and to record what every own knows, that before Col. T. retired from the Executive Chair, so mighty a change had been wrought in public opinion in his favor, that he could have received for any office, an over-whelming majority of votes, over any other candidate.

The Treaty at the Indian Springs was effected during Col. T.'s administration. This treaty *was* ratified by the United States Senate, and *received* the signature of President Monroe, just

before he retired from office. Mr. Adams, the next President, discovered, *as he supposed*, that the treaty had not been made in good faith, and a new one was made in the winter of 1826, which ceded less land than the former one.—Before this Col. T. had had most of the land surveyed. The President directs the United States troops to prevent the lands being settled, sending the Governor a copy of the new Treaty. While the messenger, who had brought these last documents was in his office, Col. T. writes orders to Gen. Ware and other officers, to be in readiness to defend the State,—encloses the old Treaty to the head of the department at Washington, informing him that he has the honor to send him a *treaty of an older date!* The narrow strip of land in question was procured by a subsequent treaty with the Indians, and blood-shed was prevented.

Col. T. when the death of Jefferson and Adams was announced, was selected to deliver an eulogium. In 1828 he was elected without opposition to the United States Senate. He is a man of slender stature, sandy complexion, with a keen eye and very taciturn. He is open and familiar with his friends, but seldom laughs or even smiles!

[68] *General Twigs* was born in one of the northern States. He was a useful soldier during the war. With 70 men, in June, 1779, he killed and took a party of grenadiers. [M'Call and M. S.] I regret that a biographical sketch could not be procured.

[69] *Stephen Upson, Esq.* was a distinguish-

ed Jurist of the Northern Circuit. He was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1795, and was educated at Yale College, a class-mate of John C. Calhoun, the present Vice President of the United States. He came to Georgia in 1806, and commenced the study of the law with Wm. H. Crawford, and was admitted to practice in 1808 at Sparta. For three or four of the last years of his life, he was one of the most active, useful and intelligent members of our Legislature. He married a daughter of Rev. Dr. Cummins. Died 3d August, 1824, aged 39.

[70] Hon. *George Walton* was born in Frederick county, Va. about the year 1740. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, who rigidly required the performance of his daily labor; nor would he allow him the use of a candle to pursue his readings at night. But his zeal for the acquisition of information was not to be checked by this privation. It was his practice to collect light-wood during the day and study by torch-light. He studied law after he removed to Georgia, with Henry Young, Esq. and was admitted to practice in 1774.

While the British government was in full operation, the annexed notice, (abridged,) to which were attached the names of Jones, Bullock, Houston, and Walton appeared in a newspaper, in Savannah: "It is therefore requested, that all persons within the limits of this province do attend at the *Liberty Pole*, at Tondee's tavern, in Savannah, on the 20th inst. July, 1774," to take measures into consideration to oppose the *late acts of Parliament*. The people assembled

in Broughton street, and a warm debate ensued, in which Mr. W. took a distinguished part.

In February, 1776, Mr. W. was appointed delegate to Congress. He commanded a battalion as Col. when Savannah was taken by the British. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Georgia. Died in Augusta, in February, 1804. [Sanderson.]

[71] Hon. *Nicholas Ware* was born in Va. about the year 1776. While young, his father settled in South Carolina. Having finished his Academic course, he studied Medicine with Dr. Murray, of Augusta. He afterwards studied law in the office of the late Col. Scaborn Jones, and subsequently attended the Lectures of Judge Reeves in Litchfield, Conn. He sustained a high rank as a lawyer. Mr. Ware was the friend of science; he was one of the active Trustees of Richmond Academy, and President of the Board when he died. He represented Richmond county, and in the Legislature opposed with much ability the celebrated but little commended *alleviating law*. He was for some time Mayor of Augusta, and Judge of the City Court; but he resigned these offices when elected to the United States Senate. He died at New York, in 1824, in the 49th year of his age. He departed this life with the lively hope of a blessed immortality.

[72] Gen. *Joseph Warren*, the first distinguished martyr of American freedom, was a graduate of Harvard College in 1759. He studied medicine, and in practice soon raised him

self to the head of his profession in Boston.— Four days before the battle of Breed's (improperly called Bunker's) Hill, he was appointed a Major General in the American army; but at this dreadful conflict was only a volunteer. [See Putnam's life.] He fell on the 17th June, 1775. He was an accomplished scholar and able statesman. Few men have been more esteemed and few more regretted. A decent monument was erected to his memory on the battle ground, by King Solomon's Lodge, soon after the war; but a splendid one is now going up. [Dr. Sewal and Dwight.]

[73] Gen. *George Washington*, the most illustrious patriot that ever lived, justly styled the father of his country, after whom, counties and towns without number, in every State, have been named, was born on Pope's creek, near the Potowmac, in Westmoreland county, Va. 22d February, 1732. In his 15th year he was employed by Lord Fairfax to survey much of the western part of Va. then in a wild state.— He was at Braddock's fatal defeat, and wonderfully preserved by divine Providence from danger. An Indian warrior, if Weems is to be credited, observed that Washington was not to be killed by a bullet; for continued he, "I had seventeen fair fires with my rifle and could not bring him to the ground."

He was Commander in Chief of the American forces during the Revolution, and conducted the war with great foresight and prudence to a happy termination. He was a religious man,— *was known to pray with his soldiers in the absence of the chaplain, and on a sudden entrance*

into his marque, he has been found on his knees. The name Washington will never be forgotten. There is no character so universally known and respected as is that of George Washington. America will ever remember him with gratitude and the whole world with respect and veneration. He died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 1799, where his remains now rest without a monument; but he needs none. [Life by Marshall and Weems.]

[74] Gen. *Anthony Wayne* was born in Chester county, Pa. in 1745. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. After the capture of Cornwallis he was detached to Georgia and was useful to the State in cutting off communications between the British then in Savannah and the country contiguous. Our Legislature for his services bestowed on him a large tract of land. He had charge of the western army in 1792, against the Miami Indians. He concluded a peace with them, and died at Presgree Isle, in 1796, aged 52. [Lord.]

[75] Hon. *John Wilkes*, alderman of London, was born Oct. 1727. On account of the publication of an indelicate and licentious Essay on Woman, he was expelled the House of Commons and outlawed. He was, however, some time after, elected from Middlesex, and his ardor for the rights of the Colonies in 1776-7, induced Georgia to name a county after him.— [Lord.]

[76] Gen. *James Wilkinson*, a useful officer

during the Revolution, was born in Calvert co. Maryland. In 1783 he removed into Kentucky. He sustained various offices of profit and honor. He was in the late war in the northern department. He published in 1816 "Memoirs of my own times," in 2,300 pages, and promised three additional volumes of the size of the two published! He did not, however, live to fulfil his promise.

APPENDIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESS.

"The first press," says Dr. Holmes in his *Annals of America*, "set up in this country, was at Cambridge, Mass. in 1639; the first thing printed was the Freeman's Oath; the second was an Almanac, and the third the Psalms of David, newly turned into metre."

We cannot be so minute in our statements in regard to the Georgia Press. About 1762 or 3, a paper was published in Savannah, called the Georgia Gazette, by James Johnson. This expired in '99. In 1775 there was still but one paper in the State. In 1810 there were thirteen. Now there are eighteen weekly, semi-weekly, and daily papers published.

As a people we have been too much engaged in pursuits necessary to a livelihood, to write books or to read them.

1. *Augusta Chronicle*. This paper was established about 1785, now issuing its 44th volume, by J. E. Smith. It has passed through several owners, and now published by A. H. Pemberton, who offers it for sale.

2. *Savannah Republican*, established in 1798, by Lyon and Morse. Now conducted by Frederic S. Fell.

3. *Washington News*, established in 1800, by Alexander M'Millan, and called "*Washington Gazette*." In 1801 it was conducted by Capt. D. P. Hillhouse, and called "*Monitor*." In 1820 it took its present name, and was edited by Mr. Gieu. In 1827, Mr. Pastur assumed the duties of its editor.

4. *Georgia Journal*, established in 1809, by Seaton Grantland; in 1819, Camac and Hines were the conductors; in 1823, Camac and Ragland, who now conduct it. Number issued, 2500.

5. *Savannah Georgian*, established in 1818, by a society of gentlemen. George Harney, Editor. Now conducted by Robinson & Bevan.

6. *Southern Recorder*, established in 1820, by Grantland & Orm, who now conduct it.—Number issued 2000.

7. *Georgia Messenger*, established 18th March, 1823, by Major Matthew Robertson. Now conducted by Rose and Shade, price \$3. Number issued 700. The press with which this paper was commenced had been used to print the *Louisville Gazette*, a paper established at Louisville, say 1796, by Day & Healy. It was changed to "*American Advocate*." Then by Wheeler to the "*Columbian Advocate*."—Wheeler died insolvent. In 1820, Major Robinson bought the press and types for \$30, at auction, and conducted a paper called the "*Sentinel*" a while, and then exchanged the old types for new, in Philadelphia. Brought the press to Macon, and commenced the "*Georgia Messen-*

ger" with it, and having purchased a new one, broke it to pieces. It was an oak press and made in England.

8. *Constitutionalist*, established in July, 1823, by William J. Bunce, who now publishes it, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

9. *Athenian*, established in 1827, by O. P. Shaw. Number issued 500. This paper was called the "Columbian Sentinel," in 1824, and conducted by P. Robinson.

10. *Statesman and Patriot*, established in 1827, by E. H. Burrett. The "Patriot," established in 1822, and "Georgia Statesman," in 1825, were amalgamated to form the "Statesman and Patriot."

11. *Georgia Courier*, established in May 1826, by Brantly and Clarke, now conducted by J. G. M^cWhorter, and published on Mondays and Thursdays.

12. *Hancock Advertiser*, established in 1826, by J. P. Norton, conducted by the same; price \$2 in advance.

13. *Macon Telegraph*, established in 1826, by M. Bartlett, now conducted by the same. Number issued 700. Price \$3 in advance.

14. *Columbus Enquirer*, established in 1827, by M. B. Lamar. Price \$3 in advance. Number issued 600.

15. *Jackson Republican*, established at McDonough, in 1827, by Minor.

16. *Rural Cabinet*, established in 1828, by P. Robinson.

17. *Savannah Mercury*, established in 1828, by C. E. Bartlett.

18. *Darien Phoenix*, established in 1829.

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

Schools were early in operation in Savannah, Augusta, and a few other towns in the lower part of the State; but little attention was paid to learning above Augusta till 1800, if we except the following.

Rev. Mr. Springer opened a classical school 5 miles N. Washington, near the present residence of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, in 1791.— Here Rev. Jesse Mercer commenced the study of the learned languages.

In 1793, the Rev. Silas Mercer employed a Mr. Armour to open an academy at his residence, called Salem, 9 miles S. Washington, now owned by Mr. Gibson. This continued till the death of Mr. Mercer, in 1796, and at which several persons were educated.

In 1794 or 5, Rev. Dr. Waddel taught a classical school in Columbia county, called Carmel Academy, and was assisted in it by William H. Crawford.

In 1802, the College commenced operations at Athens, then in the wilderness, where could be distinctly heard

“The fox’s bark, or wolf’s lugubrious howl.”

The first class was taught in a small building, 20 by 14 feet, standing between the Post Office and house formerly occupied by the President of the college.

In 1801, only six academies had been *incorporated* in the State. These were in Savannah, Augusta, Sunbury, Louisville, and in Burke

and Wilkes counties. In 1802, a *female school* was commenced at Athens, by Mrs. Allen and daughters. In 1805, Mrs. Dugas, a French lady, opened a boarding-school in Washington, which flourished a number of years. In 1805 or 6, the Meson Academy, at Lexington, was opened. In 1811, the Mount Zion Academy, and soon after, that at Powelton, were brought into operation. The importance of education now seemed to be more appreciated; and academies, both male and female, sprang up in almost every town. The academies had each the right, by the act of 1792, to purchase, for their use £1000 worth of confiscated property.

Few persons born since the period alluded to, are entirely destitute of education; but thousands, who were thrown into life before 1800, know not a letter. The total number of academies is now nearly 90. Many of these, however, are misnamed; for an academy supposes instruction in the higher branches of education; but some are no better than "*old field schools*." We hope the Legislature will see to it, in future, that no charter of incorporation shall be granted to any body of trustees, unless it be a *sine qua non*, that in such academy there shall be taught, at least a part of the year, the learned languages and higher branches of the mathematics. Deception enough has been practised in *manufacturing* academies, as they are called, to get money from the Treasury. When established, they have no better claims to pecuniary aid than any other school; they draw money merely because they have trustees, and are incorporated!

The academy and free school funds consist of \$500,000; stock in the Bank of Darien \$200,000;

Stock in State Bank \$200,000; do. Bank of Augusta \$100,000 = \$500,000. Of this sum, there have been paid out, since 1822, to the academies, \$60,642 58, and for the support of free schools, \$46,412 12.

The following is the best estimate I can make on the probable number of pupils at our Academies and common schools:—

In the academies,	-	-	-	4,000
In 60 counties are 12 common schools,				
each having 30 pupils,	-	-	-	21,600
In the other sixteen counties 5 schools				
each, with 20 pupils,	-	-	-	1,600
Total in the academies and schools,				27,200

Pauperism.—The number of the poor who cannot support themselves is not ascertained. The trustees of the Inferior Court are constituted, by law, the proper guardians of the poor; and they can appropriate money from the county treasury for their support, and, if necessary, levy a tax, equal to one-fourteenth of the State tax, to relieve the necessitous. When there is an indigent individual, he makes his or her wants known, and the Court put into the hands of some respectable person, near his residence, from 40 to 60 dollars, and which is found sufficient to maintain them. In some counties, the poor are boarded by the lowest bidder.

In those counties where there are large towns, on account of foreigners, sailors, &c., the tax to support the poor becomes oppressive. Hence, the Legislature, with a noble liberality, have granted from the State treasury such sums as

would render the needy comfortable. Savannah has been compelled to support hundreds of the unfortunate, and for this purpose erected a Poor House and Hospital. To this institution the Legislature has made large donations,—even \$8000 in one year, and some thousands almost every year. Did ever a heathen or an infidel found an alms-house or establish an infirmary? It is believed that none can be found but in Christian nations.

No man that has health but who can support comfortably a small family, by his own manual labor; yes, let him be industrious six months in the year, and he *can* support them.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE STATE.

1. *Sketch of the Baptist Denomination.*—Among the first settlers in 1733, there were a few Baptists: William Calvert, of Lincolnshire, William Slack, of Ireland, and Thomas Walker, of Northampton, were the most prominent characters. In 1757, Mr. Nicholas Bedgegood, of Mr. Whitfield's Orphan House, which was situated a few miles below Savannah, embraced the sentiments of the Baptists, and soon after was baptized by Mr. Oliver Hart, of Charleston. In 1763, Mr. H. baptized Mr. Benjamin Stirk, his wife, and a few others, to whom Mr. B. administered the Lord's Supper; and afterwards he removed to South Carolina. In 1772, about forty families were scattered over the southern part of the State. In 1770, the Rev. Daniel Marshall began to preach in Columbia county, and in 1772, formed the Kiokoe church, the

first established in Georgia. While at prayer, he was siezed, in presence of his audience, for preaching in the parish of St. Paul, and made to give security for his appearance at Court in Augusta. He stood a trial, and was ordered no more to preach in Georgia. He answered, in the language of the Apostles, "We ought to obey God rather than men." This church was constituted at the present site of Applington; but its constitution was removed three miles north some years ago, where it has a fine brick building, 60 by 40 feet. No church was gathered in Savannah till 1800.

About 1771 or 2, Rev. Mr. Botsford began to preach in Burke and neighboring counties, where he formed a church, now called Botsford's Meeting House, in 1773, near Waynesborough.

About the close of the war, Andrew, a servant of the venerable Jonathan Bryan, began to preach in Savannah; and, though much persecuted and inhumanly treated, was extensively useful among the blacks. Driven from a house of worship which had been erected in town, he preached in his master's barn, three miles below. When he died, in 1812, so great was his reputation, that both Dr. Kollock and Mr. Johnson delivered addresses in their houses of worship, and one was delivered at the grave.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Marshall and other ministers, the *Georgia Association* was constituted at Fishing creek, 7 miles N. Washington, in 1784. The churches which composed this body at its formation were, probably, (for no record is preserved,)

Kiokee,	constituted in	1772.
Aberleen,	"	1774.

This was formerly called Red's creek.

Fishing creek " 1782.

Green Wood, " 1784.

Botsford's, (doubtful,) 1773.*

This body had become so large, that in 1796, a part of the churches were constituted into the *Hepzibah Association*. The churches in this Association are in Burke, Washington, Bullock, Scriven, and neighboring counties.

In 1798, *The Sarepta Association* was formed of churches in Elbert, Franklin, Madison, Clarke, &c., which had been attached to the Georgia.

In 1802, the *Savannah River Association* was formed of three churches at Savannah. Afterwards, those in South Carolina joined, but separated in 1818.

On the 10th of November, 1810, the *Ocmulgee Association* was constituted of 24 churches, at Rooty Creek meeting-house, 8 miles E. Eatonton, by a committee of the Georgia Association. The churches composing this body are in Baldwin, Putnam, Jones, Jasper, and Morgan. This section of country began to be settled in 1804 or 5.

At the Cool Springs meeting-house, in Wilkinson county, in March 1814, was formed the *Ebenezer Association*. Counties where the churches exist are, Wilkinson, Twigs, Pulaski, Telfair, &c. Rev. Edmund Talbot was one of the committee in the formation of the four preceding bodies. The Piedmont Association, embracing the churches in Thomas, Ware, &c. was formed in, say 1812.

In 1817, the *Tugalo River Association* was

* Asplund, Benedict, and Edwards.

constituted by churches chiefly from the Sarepta. These are situated in Rabun, Habersham, and contiguous counties.

In 1818, the *Sunbury Association* was formed at Sunbury, from churches of Savannah River Association. The churches of this body are in Chatham, Liberty, McIntosh, &c.

In September 1824, at Harris Spring meeting house, 9 miles E. Covington, the *Yellow River Association* was formed, and the churches are located in Newton, Decatur, &c.

In October 1824, at Rocky creek, Monroe county, the *Flint River Association* was constituted of fourteen churches, from the Ocmulgee and Ebenezer Associations. These are in Henry, Bibb, &c.

In 1825, the *Chattahoochee Association* was formed; and the churches are chiefly in Hall, Gwinnett, &c.

In 1826 or 7, *Och-loch-onne Association* was formed of churches situated in Decatur, and in neighboring counties, and in Florida.

In January 1829, the *Icheconnau Association* was formed of more than twenty churches, from the Flint River Association. These churches are in Crawford, Bibb, Houston, Dooly, &c.

The Baptists have a Convention, the objects of which are to promote the cause of Christ by Missions, and "to afford an opportunity to those who may conscientiously think it their duty to form a fund for the education of pious young men, who may be called by the spirit and their churches to the Christian ministry." Its funds in hand are about \$2000. In 1828, Mr. Penfield, of Savannah, left the Convention \$2500, for education purposes, provided, they would raise as

much more. This was promptly done at its session, March 1829; so that the funds soon to be realized are more than \$7000. It has but two young men pursuing a course of studies calculated to render them more acceptable ministers. It has purchased a number of standard Theological books for indigent ministers, and employs annually one or more domestic missionaries; beside contributing to the funds of the General Convention. There is a sluggish indifference in many to the promotion of its designs, and a bitter hostility in others; but since the revival of 1827-8, its prospects are brighter.

The number of churches is 356, being an increase of 66 in two years; the number of ministers and licentiates about 200; that of communicants 28,268. During the last Associational year, about 8000 were baptized. Few, not more than seven or eight ministers, have shared the advantages of a collegiate education; nor do the Baptists think such education indispensable to a preacher of the gospel, nor required by God's word. While some denominations admit none to preach without it—put on it too high an estimate—make it a “*sine qua non*,” it is hoped the Baptists will remove from the *extreme* in which many of them rest, i. e. that learning is of no service, and give it its proper place—give their ministers all the knowledge they can, that it may subserve the interests of religion.

2. *Methodists*.—Mr. Wesley began to preach in Savannah in 1736; but it is not known that he formed a single class. I applied to several ministers of this denomination for a particular account of their rise and progress in this State; and though promises were made me that they

would *try*, none was prepared. The first Conference held in the State was at a private house in Wilkes.

In 1826, there were 17,181 members; but this number has greatly increased since. Of these there were probably between two and three hundred *local preachers*, beside about fifty circuit preachers. Though, like the Baptists, they have few if any men of a collegiate education, they have some *good*, if not *learned*, preachers—men who have faced, in sickly and sultry climates, many dangers, and have not counted their lives dear, that they might win souls to Christ. They have assisted the mission school at Asbury, near Fort Mitchell, and also given for the general book concern; but a considerable portion of the funds collected go to pay their *circuit preachers*; and, if I am rightly informed, it is difficult for them to realize the *one hundred dollars* allowed them by the General Conference. With them, as with some other persuasions, a few liberal individuals do all that is done.

3. *Presbyterians*.—Rev. Mr. Goulding kindly offered to prepare a sketch of this denomination; and though it was anxiously looked for, it did not reach me.

A church was established at Medway, Liberty county, about 1757; minister, Rev. John Osgood. Their ancestors had emigrated from Dorchester, in Massachusetts, many years before, and settled at a place which they called Dorchester, in South Carolina, whence they removed to Medway.

A Presbyterian church existed in Savannah about 1760; minister, Rev. John J. Zubley. A new

house of worship was built in 1800, and another in 1819, the most elegant and costly in the State.

The first minister ordained in the up-country, was the Rev. Mr. Springer, in 1790. [M'Call, Anal. Repository, &c.]

In 1826, the number of churches was 48, ministers 27, and members about 2200; but these have been greatly increased since that date. A great proportion of the clergy are men of a classical education. As a denomination, they are doing a good deal for mission and education purposes.

The Georgia Education Society, chiefly supported by them, has several young men in preparatory studies for the ministry under its patronage. Classical and Theological instruction is given them by the gentleman named at the head of this article, in Lexington.

4. *Episcopalians*.—Christ's church, in Savannah, was formed in a few years after the first settlement of the State, and had a house of worship in 1744. Mr. Zuberbuhler was their first minister, who died in 1776. This house was burned in the great fire of 1796, and was replaced by a fine brick building. The house of worship in Augusta was finished about 1820.

In 1826, there were five ministers in the State, four organized congregations, and 164 communicants. About this time a congregation was gathered in Macon; but the minister resigning soon, it is now nearly extinct.

5. *Roman Catholics*.—Churches 3, Priests 3, Members say 2100. Members in this estimate include all christened in the church.

6. *Christians*.—Churches 23, Ministers 28,

Members about 500. They are in Wilkes, Clarke, Gwinnett and the new counties.

7. There are about 400 *Jews* in the State. In Savannah is a Synagogue.

ON THE CULTURE OF SUGAR.

To the editor of the Washington News.

Several years ago, I was assiduously employed in collecting information from successful planters in the several Southern States, in regard to those branches of agricultural practice, for which they were most distinguished. The information thus obtained was voluminous, and much of it very valuable. From the materials furnished, I digested a body of agricultural practice for my own use and amusement, which it was subsequently my design to publish; but the labor of transcribing so much manuscript was too appalling, especially as I had no expectation of profit from the labor; and the design was abandoned. The subject of sugar-cane culture has attracted much attention of late; and I have been repeatedly applied to for the information I had become possessed of by the means above stated. You have herewith a transcript from my MSS. on that subject, which I hope you will publish for the benefit of those who may be interested.

D. P. HILLHOUSE.

Wilkes county, Nov. 5th, 1828.

SUGAR.

On this very important branch of agricultural profit, I will communicate, entire, an article I have received from one of my correspondents in

this State, whose means of information and practical knowledge is extensive.

“The cultivation of sugar-cane in Georgia, is yet in infancy. Planters, who have made experiments, have inclined too much to the West India practice, instead of that in use in the corresponding climate of Louisiana. Sea Island soil produces sugar-cane very well; and the salt air appears favorable to it; but three or four crops generally exhausts the best hammock land—the sugar, however, may be called of the first quality, and the molasses excellent. The production may be estimated at 800 pounds of sugar, and 75 to 100 gallons of molasses per acre; (the quantity of either is variable, much depending on the perfectness of the grinding machinery.) Tide lands, and Island swamp of light mellow soil, appears to claim a preference for cane culture, over any other soil which has been tried; the product has exceeded 1000 pounds of sugar (and a proportion of molasses) per acre. The bottom lands of Oconee river, when well broken, have produced very fine canes to good maturity, which, in my opinion, have afforded the richest juice. The pine lands of Laurens county have been sufficiently tried by me with flattering success. I have made excellent sugar and syrup from canes produced on them; but these lands require to be manured.

“The usual method of planting in Georgia, has been to cut the canes in pieces of two or three eyes in length, and to plant them in rows by opening a furrow with a plough, leaving about four feet distance between the rows, and 18 to 24 inches between each plant, taking care to place the eyes of the plants (or cuttings) neither

up nor down, but at the sides. This way of planting produced large canes; but I prefer placing the ends of the plants to touch each other, for they certainly produce a more abundant crop.

The planting of sugar-canes may begin in March till the 10th of April. After the plants are up, I plough them in the same manner as corn; the roots of the cane are still more extensive and numerous. After planting, there is not more trouble in cultivating sugar-cane, than is generally experienced with a corn crop. I am satisfied, that from Milledgeville to the seaboard, every planter has it in his power to make a sufficiency of fine syrup at least for his own family. One-fourth of an acre for each grown person, will be found to yield abundant for all domestic purposes.

“Before frost, or by the 15th October, the canes intended for the next year’s crop, should be raised with a handspike, flattened at the end, and put away in beds or mattresses, laying them flat on the ground, (overlapping at the root,) and covering them with mould three or four inches deep. Air holes, of about six or eight inches diameter, may be left every six feet in the mattress, for the foul heat to escape, as the plants will, in this situation, undergo a fermentation, but preserve well till planting season. Before raising up the canes intended to be preserved for seed, the tops and blades may be cut off and cured as corn blades. Mules are very fond of this fodder; horses and cows will also eat it.

“About the middle of October, the juice of sugar-cane may be tried by a hydrometer of *Beaume* for syrup—if its specific gravity is five *degrees* heavier than rain water, or if the hydro-

meter rise to five degrees when immersed in the cane-juice, it is ripe enough to make sugar; but if its specific gravity is less than five degrees, only syrup can be made, and the canes must remain in the field for further maturity.

“A grinding mill, for breaking the canes and extracting the juice, may be of a very simple construction, having three upright rollers, on the plan of an apple-mill, with a lever at top, to be drawn by a horse, will answer for common use. Thirty dollars will erect an ample mill, to grind 800 to 1900 gallons of juice per day. Four boilers will be required, one of 120 gallons, a third of 60, and a fourth of 40 gallons, to boil or manufacture this quantity of juice. There are several methods of clarifying the juice—that most in practice, is to put the juice, as it comes from the mill, into vats or casks. Into* each 100 gallons of juice put half a pint of lime, if the juice is good; but if the canes have been injured by frost, add a greater quantity of lime, and stir it well, so as to incorporate the lime with the juice. After this, it is passed into the largest boiler, and there, as it begins to boil, considerable scum will rise, which must be taken off rapidly, to prevent its boiling over. The juice is taken from this boiler, into the second, third, and fourth boilers successively. When the process is nearly finished in the last boiler, large bubbles will appear, like the convex end of a sugar loaf; and by immersing a ladle into the boiling fluid, and drawing it out with the

* A planter in Guadaloupe has introduced the use of pyramidal ash, in powder, to clarify the juice of sugar-cane, which does well.

bottom upward, grains of sugar will appear. Take some of the fluid between the finger and thumb, and gently draw them apart: if the juice threads or ropes an inch or two long, it is ready to take off into coolers. This change must be made with rapidity, for fear of burning. The cooler is a vessel into which the boiling fluid is put to granulate, (on the top of which, when cold, there will be a crust of sugar.) A common tub or bottom of a hogshead will answer well for a cooler.

“The whole process of sugar raising is simple; any smart man may learn to make sugar in one week’s attendance at sugar works; and a good corn planter, in one season’s attendance on a cane field, may be well acquainted with that process.”

Thomas Spalding, Esq. has communicated extensively on the culture of sugar-cane, of which he is a successful planter. From his observations I extract the following:

“The cane may be planted in October, November, February, or March; each plant to join in the line of the trench, and to be covered with two inches of loose earth. 1,000 canes will plant an acre of ground; one acre will produce from 20 to 30,000 canes—1,000 canes planted on an acre, will produce 600 gallons of juice, yielding 600 lbs. of sugar—5,000 canes planted on an acre, will yield 2,400 lbs. nett sugar—4,000 cane tops, or immature cane, cut from above the sugar part, will plant an acre of ground, having two or three plants in a hill. Cane designed for seed, should be cut and secured before a frost; that designed to produce juice, to be cut *after* frost, as the juice becomes more solid and

saccharine by the operation of frost. Some practice covering sugar cane no more than an inch deep of soil, and place the cuttings two feet apart in the drill, leaving a space between the drills of six feet; but closer planting will very well answer. Old stumps of cane left in the ground, and covered from frost, will vegetate on the next occurrence of spring, and produce as well as fresh cuttings: these stumps are called rattoons. The ratoon of the first year's planting has been known to yield well for eleven successive years. Three or four year's production only is common, before a degeneracy in the plant appears. The stacks or banks in which seed cane is preserved during winter, are called mattresses, and may be made of a house-top figure, and covered by three, four, or five inches of light earth; sufficient to keep off the effect of frost, but yet to admit moisture. An aperture should be left, so arranged as to answer these ends.

“The following is a result of the production (and cost of manufacturing that production) of eighteen acres of ground planted in sugar-cane:

12,000 lbs. sugar (say at 11 cents per pound,) - - -	\$1,320	
7 hogsheads, (770 gallons) syrup, at 60 cents, -	462	
1 do. (110 gallons) molasses, at 50 cents, -	55	
60 gallons rum, at 75 cents, - - -	45	
59,000 seed canes, at \$20 per thousand, -	1,180	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried over, - -		\$3,062.

Amount brought over,	-	-	3,062
The cost of 3 copper pe kettles (but iron ones will do) of a capacity of 320 gallons,	-	\$280	
A wooden mill,	-	145	
Pole buildings,	-	120	545

Leaving a profit of \$2,607"

The sugar-cane is a widowed plant, and is therefore to be propagated from cuttings. It is suggested that seed from the female stalks may be found in Egypt, where the plant is a native growth. There are several varieties; but what is called ribbon cane, is preferred for our climate.

I have made some experiments for the growth of sugar cane in Wilkes county, on a rich hammock near Little river. The canes grew finely, to the height of 8 or 10 feet; but did not mature sufficiently to enable me to save seed but one year. I found the ground or field mice to be very destructive to the canes when about to vegetate, repeatedly cutting off the young shoots. Such a year as the present, I think good cane might have been raised in this county.

A Statement of Sugar Crops at Butler's Island, (tide land,) for ten years.

	Acres.	Hhds. Sugar.	Hhds. Molasses.	Lbs. sugar per acre.
1815	80 wet	134	80	1675
1816	40	12½	8	312
1817	20 wet	28	25	1400
1818	100 dry	12	8	120
1819	35	29	24	828
1820	40½	11	8	270
1821	18	10½	8	583
1822	68	40	28	588
1823	54	35	21	549
1824	48½	50	30	861
	524	362 a 1000 galls.	240 a 1000 galls.	

From the Statesman and Patriot.

Sugar and Molasses.—We renew our request, and the proposition made in our last, to send a number of the Statesman and Patriot, for twelve months, to the individual who shall satisfactorily certify, from experiment or otherwise, the ratio in pounds between the product of sugar and cotton from the same ground, considered equally favorable to both. We have conversed with a wealthy planter of this county, who has had several years' experience in the culture of both, and he estimates that an acre of land which will, in this section, produce 400 lbs. of *seed cotton*, will produce 1200 lbs. of sugar, besides the usual proportion of syrup. He further states, that *four acres* is an average quantity for each laborer to tend. Now, what are the facts in this case?—They are, first, that the ratio in pounds between the product of sugar and cotton from

the same ground and the same labor, is as *twelve to one!* or, that the same land will yield twelve pounds of sugar to one of cotton. Another fact, which attaches vast importance to the comparison, is this—a pound of sugar is worth as much as a pound of cotton; which proves, pretty conclusively, that the product of the former, from equal areas of soil, is *twelve hundred per cent.* greater than the latter. If an apprehension exist, that a general cultivation of cane, where the lands are suitable, would overstock our markets, and depreciate its value, we think the apprehension is founded in error. The quantity of sugar shipped from foreign countries to the United States, in 1827, was more than 76,000,000 lbs. Mr. Barney states, in his speech on the subject of Drawbacks, that the quantity raised in this country is about 7,000,000, while the domestic consumption alone, he thinks, is *one hundred and twenty million pounds per annum!* The import of molasses from foreign parts, in 1827, according to the Secretary's report, was 13,129,933 gallons—allowing our domestic consumption to be 20,000,000 gallons per annum, the premium on this to *home manufacture*, is \$2,000,000. In other words, the United States government have decreed, that the Georgia manufacturers of this commodity shall be paid *Two million dollars* more than the West India planters are allowed to receive for the same quantity when it is brought to our door. We apprehend, if any nation under heaven were to proclaimate that the planters of this State should receive, upon delivery, fifty cents a pound for cotton, that there would be a *mighty* stirring up of the soil. Suppose, again, *that government should erect at every man's door*

a *Tariff Cotton Gin*, which should give every man as much *ginned cotton* as he delivered in the seed, would not every man put into it every bowl he could glean? Now, to every man living in the lower and southern counties of this State, we say there is, in effect, just such, if not a *better gin*, on his own plantation. For every gallon of molasses produced in this State, the tariff offers a premium equal to the price of a pound of cotton; and it is estimated that three gallons of molasses are producible from the same ground which yields a pound of cotton. On this supposition, then, if a gallon of molasses were worth no more than a pound of cotton, the maker of the former would realize a *net profit three times the gross income* of the latter. But a gallon of molasses is not only worth three pounds of cotton, but the cultivator, from the same ground, receives three times as much of it; which is *nine prices for one* in favor of molasses. In addition to this, government awards him a premium thereon, equal to the price of *three pounds of cotton beside!* We will submit to our friend Niles, or any impartial jurist, or to fair experiment, if this computation be not founded in reason and probability. The result we have arrived at may, on *primæ facie* view, startle belief; but let the premises be first scrutinized, before the conclusions are rejected.

Sugar-cane, in Burke, during the frosts of April 1828, which killed corn, trees, &c. was not injured; it is a hardier plant than corn.—Planters from Louisiana assert, that the cane raised by Major Twiggs, near Augusta, in 1828, was equal to ordinary crops in Louisiana and Mississippi. In the Ribbon cane fourteen joints

were matured, and nine in the Otaheite. Major T. could have sold his crop at \$300 per acre as it stood. Several hundred hogsheads were raised in 1828; and several thousand will be probably this year.

Georgia Sugar and Molasses are, by the barrel, advertised in the Savannah papers for the first time.

RICE.

Manner of culture.—The land is ploughed up in the fall. It is planted from the 12th to the 15th March, in rows of 15 inches distant from the centre, which gives 120 rows to a half acre. On marsh land three bushels, (because the birds pick up a good deal,) and on clay two bushels, are sowed. The water is not let upon the field till after the second hoeing, (the object is to kill the grass,) and may be kept on thirty days; fresh water only is used. Hands cut an acre or more a day; and they will raise each 60 bushels the season, beside their own provisions.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Savannah Georgian.

In the month of February last, a correspondent of the Charleston Courier expressed a wish to enquire, through that medium, of the "Agriculturalists" of this State and South Carolina, as to the following facts:

1. When cotton seed was first introduced into this county.

2. By whom?

3. With what intent—whether as an experiment of pleasure, or with a view of introducing cotton as an article of merchandize.

For the fullest and best authenticated treatise on the subject, which shall have been forwarded before the 1st instant, medals of two grades were promised to be awarded, of the value of \$20 and of \$10 respectively, to be decided by three competent judges.

In consequence of this publication, a request was made of Mr. Spalding, by several respectable planters, that he would furnish answers to these queries; accordingly, this gentleman, so often and so justly characterized as an “intelligent, patriotic, and valuable citizen,” has furnished, as well this paper as the Courier, with a copy of the following communication,—an article, in fine, of which it is only necessary to mention the name of its author, and the nature of its subject-matter, to render it acceptable to every agricultural friend.

To the Editors of the Georgian.

Gentlemen :—There was, some months past, a notification in your paper, copied from the Charleston Courier, requesting a communication upon the subject of the introduction of cotton into Georgia and Carolina.

It has been intimated to me, that possibly this notification has originated in some *one desirous for correct information*, in order that it might enter into some more general work; and as I am at present, perhaps, the only person alive, that recollects *distinctly* the introduction of the Sea

Island Cotton, I have addressed this letter to you.

It is known to many that cotton was cultivated, for domestic purposes, from Virginia to Georgia, long anterior to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Jefferson speaks of it in his Notes on Virginia. Bertram speaks of it in his travels, as growing in Georgia. And I have understood that twenty-two acres were cultivated by a Col. Delagall, upon a small island near Savannah, before the Revolution; but this was the *green seed* or *short staple cotton*. Two species of the same family then existed in this country, the real green seed, and a low cotton, resembling it in blossom, both being of a pale yellow, approaching to white; one with the seed covered with fuzz, the other with fuzz only upon the end of the seed.

To explore the first introduction of the short staple cotton into this country, would *now*, in all human probability, be impossible; but we may very well suppose, it was by one of the southern proprietary governments; and possibly from Turkey, the trade of which country with England was then of much higher consideration than it has subsequently become.

Nor would it have escaped those proprietors, (many of whom were enlightened men,) that the climate of Asia Minor, where cotton grew abundantly, was analogous to the climate of the provinces south of Virginia.

Just about the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Sir Richard Arkwright had invented the Spinning Jenny, and cotton-spinning became a matter of deep interest in England. Cotton rose much in price; its various qualities attracted notice, and the world was searched for

the finer kinds; the Island of Bourbon was alone found to produce them; and yet the Bourbon cotton greatly resembled, in its growth, our green seed cotton; although it cannot be its parent plant, for all attempts to naturalize it in Georgia, (which were many and repeated,) have failed. It gave blossom, but it was cut off by the frost in the fruit; nor would it rattoon, or grow from the root the next year: in which, too, it resembles the green seed cotton of our country. This is all that I am able to say, and all that is, perhaps, necessary to be said, of the short staple cotton.

The sea island cotton was introduced directly from the Bahama Islands into Georgia.

The Revolutionary War, that closed in 1783, had been a war, not less of opinion and of feeling than of interest, and had torn asunder many of the relations of life, whether of blood or of friendship. England offered to the unhappy settlers of this country, who had followed her standard, a home but in *two* of her provinces. To the provincials of the north she offered Nova Scotia. To the provincials of the south she offered the Bahama Islands. Many of the former inhabitants of the Carolinas and Georgia, passed over from Florida to the Bahamas, with their slaves; but what could they cultivate?

The rocky and arid lands of those islands could not grow sugar-cane. Coffee would grow, but produced no fruit. There was one plant that would grow, and that bore abundantly:—it was cotton. The seed, as I have been informed by respectable gentlemen from the Bahamas, was in the first instance procured from a small island in the West Indies, celebrated for its cotton.

called Anguilla. It was, therefore, long after its introduction into this country, called Anguilla seed.

Cotton, as I have already stated, had taken a new value, by the introduction of the Spinning Jenny into England. The quality of the Bahama cotton was then considered among the best grown. New life and hope were imparted to a colony and a people, with whom even hope itself had been almost extinct. This first success, as is natural to the human mind, under whatsoever influence it may act, recalled the memory of the friends they had left behind them. The winter of '86 brought several parcels of cotton seed from the Bahamas to Georgia. Among them, (in distinct resemblance upon my mind,) was a parcel to the late Governor Tatnall, of Georgia, from a near relation of his, then Surveyor General of the Bahamas, and another parcel at the same time was transmitted by Col. Roger Kelsal, of Exuma, (who was among the first, if not the *very first*, successful grower of cotton,) to my father, Mr. James Spalding, then residing on St. Simon's Island, Georgia, who had been connected in business with Col. Kelsal before the Revolution. I have heard that Governor Tatnall, then a young man, gave his seed to Mr. Nicholas Turnbull, lately deceased, who cultivated it from that period successfully.

I know my father planted his cotton seed, in 1787, upon the banks of a small rice field, on St. Simon's Island. The land was rich and warm; the cotton grew large, and blossomed, but did not ripen its fruit. It however ratooned, or grew from the roots the following year. The difficulty was now over. The cotton adapted itself to

the climate, and every successive year, from 1787, saw the long staple cotton extending itself along the shores of Georgia and into South Carolina, where an enlightened population, and engaged in the cultivation of indigo, readily adopted it.

All the varieties of the long staple, or at least the germ of those varieties, came from that seed.

Differences of soil develop them, and differences of local situations are developing them every day.

The same cotton seed, planted on one field, will give quite a black and naked seed; while the same seed, planted upon another field, different in soil and situation, will be prone to run into large cotton, with long bolls or pods, and with seed tufted at the ends with fuzz.

I should have great doubts if there is any real difference in these apparent varieties of the long staple cotton. But if there is, all who observe must know, that plants, when they have once intermingled their varieties, will require attention for a long series of years to disentangle them.

Subsequently to 1787, as the cultivation of cotton extended and became profitable, every variety of the cotton, that could be gleaned from the four quarters of the world, *have been tried*; but none of them but the one has resulted in any thing useful.

Mr. James Hamilton, who formerly resided in Charleston, and who now resides in Philadelphia, was indefatigable in procuring seed, which he transmitted to his friend, Mr. Couper, of St. Simon's.

Mr. Couper planted some acres of Bourbon

cotton; it grew and blossomed, but did not ripen its fruit, and perished in the winter.

Mr. Hamilton sent a cotton plant from Siam; it grew large, was of a rich purple color, both in foliage and blossom, but perished also without ripening its fruit.

The nankin cotton was introduced at an early period, the same that Mr. Secretary Crawford distributed the seed of some years back. It was abundant in produce; the seed fuzzy, and the wool of a dirty yellow color, which would not bring even the price of the other short staple cotton. But I knew it to produce three hundred weight to the acre, on Jekyl Island, in Georgia. The kidney seed cotton, that produces the seed all clustered together, with a long strong staple extending from one side of the seeds, (and which I believe to be the Brazilian or Pernambuco cotton,) was tried, and was the only new species upon which there could have been any hesitancy; but this too was given up, because not as valuable and not as productive.

I have given the names of gentlemen, because I had no other means of establishing facts.

I am, respectfully, your's, &c.

THOMAS SPALDING.

Sapelo Island, April, 1828.

From an old book in Philadelphia, it is seen, that cotton was cultivated in the Southern States as early as 1747.

When Jay's treaty was made with Great Britain, in , Cotton was not considered as an article of exportation from the United States: *now we raise about one million bags annually!*

The price of the *upland* varies from six to twenty cents. The crop of 1818, in this State, averaged about 30 cents, and the Sea Island one dollar.

CULTURE OF SILK.

In the last seven years there have been imported into these United States silk to the value of \$50,156,566. This is the amount of the invoice; but put down the real sum that we pay for it at retail, with the expenses of importation, &c. &c. and it will amount to \$84,764,205. The mulberry tree grows spontaneously in this State, and it is stated that *one ounce* of seed will produce 16,000 plants,—enough, when grown, to feed a sufficient quantity of worms to produce many hundred pounds of silk. Let us begin to cultivate the mulberry.

VINEYARDS.

Many planters have procured roots, and planted large fields in grape vines.

LIST OF
POST-OFFICES
IN THE STATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties</i>
Amandasville,	Elbert	Candy's c.	Che. nation
Applington	Columbia	Carmel	do. do.
Ashley's Mills	Telfair	Carnesville	Franklin
Athens	Clarke	Centerville	Wilkes
Augusta	Richmond	Chesnut Hill	Hall
Bainbridge	Decatur	Choice's store	Gwinnett
Baggs	McIntosh	Clarkesboro	Jackson
Bandy's creek	Che. nation	Clarkesville	Habersham
Bark Camp	Burke	Claytonville	Rabun
Bascobell	Jackson	Clinton	Jones
Berman's store	Greene	Clopton's mills	Putnam
Bethlehem	Oglethorpe	Cook's law off'ce	Elbert
Bethsaida	Jones	Cooper's bridge	Putnam
Birdsville	Burke	Copeland's	Telfair
Blountsville	Jones	Covington	Newton
Bowling Green	Oglethorpe	Crawfordville	Taliaferro
Brunswick	Glynn	Culbreath's	Columbia
Bryan C. H.	Bryan	Culloden's	Monroe
Buckhead	Morgan	Danburgh	Wilkes
Bushville	Franklin	Danielsville	Madison
Butler's	Putnam	Dansby's	Oglethorpe
Byram's	Pike	Darby's	Columbia
Byron	Baker	Darien	McIntosh

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Decatur	Dekalb	Kingston	Morgan
Demopolis	Gwinnett	Knoxville	Crawford
Devereaux's s.	Hancock	Lackington	Clarke
Doublebranch's	Lincoln	Lawrenceville	Gwinnett
Dublin	Laurens	Leaksville	Jasper
Earlyton	Early	Lebanon	Washing'n
Eatonton	Putnam	Lexington	Oglethorpe
Elberton	Elbert	Liberty Hall	Morgan
Eubanks	Columbia	Lincolnton	Lincoln
Fairfield	Putnam	Lombardy	Columbia
Fayetteville	Fayette	Lonerica	Baldwin
Fenn's Bridge	Jefferson	Loughbridge's	Gwinnett
Fort Hawkins	Bibb	M'Clellands	Camden
Fort Lawrence	Crawford	M'Donough	Henry
Fort Valley	do.	M'Entire's	Franklin
Frederica	Glynn	M'Intosh C. H.	M'Intosh
Freeman's s.	Jones	Macon	Bibb
Gainesville	Hall	Madison	Morgan
Gladdensville	Hancock	Madison springs	Madison
Goose Pond	Oglethorpe	Mallorysville	Wilkes
Goshen	Lincoln	Marion	Twiggs
Grantsville	Greene	Mattox's	Tatnall
Greensboro	Greene	Milledgeville	Baldwin
Harmony Grove	Jackson	Millroy	Bullock
Hartford	Pulaski	Monroe	Walton
Hickory Grove	Henry	Monticello	Jasper
Hillsboro	Jasper	Mount Horeb	Jasper
Hollingsworth	Habersham	Mount Pleasant	Baldwin
Hurrycaneshoal	Jackson	Mount Zion	Hancock
Ichocconno	Crawford	Newbern	Jasper
Irwinton	Wilkinson	Newhope	Hancock
Jackson	Butts	Oak Grove	Jasper
Jacksonsboro	Scriven	Pentecost M.	Jackson
Jacksonville	Telfair	Perry	Houston
Jefferson	Camden	Perry's mills	Tatnall
Jefferson	Jackson	Petersburg	Elbert
Kellog's store	Jackson	Pleasant Grove	Henry

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Pinderton	Dooley	Stalling's store	Monroe
Powelton	Hancock	StanPeachTree	Dekalb
Ramah	Wilkinson	Stanford's M R	Putnam
Reeves'	Hall	Statesboro	Bullock
Reid's	Franklin	Storey's Mills	Jackson
Riceboro	Liberty	Sunbury	Liberty
Rossville	Cher. Nat.	Swainsboro	Emanuel
Ruckersville	Elbert	Tarer's Mills	Wilkes
Saint Marys	Camden	Thomaston	Upson
Salem	Clarke	Tuckasusing	Effingham
Sandersville	Washing'n	Tuckersville	Wayne
Sandford and	} Hancock	Vernon	Montgom'y
Lumsden's S.		Wall's Fort	Greene
Savannah	Chatham	Warrenton	Warren
Scull Shoals	Greene	Washington	Wilkes
Shady Grove	Greene	Watkinsville	Clarke
Shene's store	Twiggs	Watson's store	Columbia
Shiver's mills	Warren	Waynesboro	Burke
Shoals of Ogee.	Hancock	Waynesville	Wayne
Social Circle	Walton	Winn's	Hall
Sparta	Hancock	Wrightsboro	Columbia
Springhill	Monroe	Zebulon	Pike
Spring place	Cher. Nat.		

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

<i>Names of Governors.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Time Expir.</i>
Jas. Edward Oglethorpe	July 15 1732	June 9 1762
Wm. Stephens, act. Gov.	July 11 1743	April 8 1751
Henry Parker, act. Gov.	April 8 1751	Oct. 1 1754
John Reynolds*	Oct. 1 1754	Feb. 15 1757
Henry Ellis	Feb. 16 1757	Oct. 31 1760
James Wright	Oct. 31 1760	July 11 1762
Jas. Habersham, act. Gov.	July 2 1771	Feb. 11 1773
William Erwin†	June 22 1775	Jan. 20 1776
Archibald Bullock‡	Jan. 20 1776	Feb. 22 1777
Button Gwinnett	Feb. 22 1777	May 8 1777
John A. Treuilen§	May 8 1777	Jan. 8 1778
John Houston	Jan. 8 1778	Dec. 29 1778
John Werriatt	Dec. 29 1778	Nov. 4 1779
George Walton	Nov. 4 1779	Jan. 7 1780
Richard Howley	Jan. 7 1780	" 7 1781
Stephen Heard	Jan. 7 1781	Aug. 15 1781
Nathan Brownson	Aug. 15 1781	Jan. 8 1782
John Martin	Jan. 8 1782	" 9 1783
Lyman Hall	" 9 1783	" 9 1784

* Governor under the Crown of Great Britain.

† President of the Council of Safety under the American Government.

‡ President of the Provincial Council.

§ Governor under the New Constitution.

|| President of the Executive Council

<i>Names of Governors.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Time Expir.</i>
John Houston	Jan. 9 1784	Jan. 14 1785
Samuel Elbert	" 14 1785	" 9 1786
Edward Telfair	" 9 1786	" 9 1787
George Matthews	" 9 1787	" 25 1788
George Handly	" 25 1788	" 7 1789
George Walton	" 7 1789	Nov. 9 1790
Edward Telfair	Nov. 9 1790	" 7 1793
George Matthews	" 1793	Jan. 15 1796
Jared Irwin	Jan. 15 1796	" 12 1798
James Jackson	" 12 1798	Mar. 3 1801
David Emanuel*	Mar. 3 1801	Nov. 7 1801
Josiah Tatnall	Nov. 7 1801	" 7 1802
John Milledge	" 7 1802	Sep. 3 1806
Jared Irwin, Pres't Senate	Sep. 22 1806	Nov. 7 1806
Jared Irwin	Nov. 7 1806	" 9 1809
David B. Mitchell	" 9 1809	" 13 1813
Peter Early	" 1813	" 1815
David B. Mitchell	" 1815	Mar. 4 1817
William Rabun†	Mar. 4 1817	Nov. 1817
William Rabun	Nov. 1817	Oct. 28 1819
Matthew Talbot‡	Oct. 28 1819	Nov. 13 1819
John Clarke	Nov. 13 1819	" 1823
George M. Troup	" 1823	" 1827
John Forsythe	" 1827	

* President of the Senate.

† President of the Senate, Governor ad interim.

‡ President of the Senate, Governor ad interim.

This was prepared by Dr. Boykin, of Milledgeville.

At a regular meeting of the Medical Society of Augusta, Georgia, held on the 18th of February, 1829, it was resolved, that in future it should be the duty of each member of the Society to render in a bill for his professional services as soon as decency would permit, except in those cases where there was a mutual understanding between the physician and his employer, that their accounts should be settled once a year.

The following Fee Bill was adopted on the 14th of January, 1829, and will in future govern the members of that Society:

For each visit during the day,	-	-	\$1
“ “ “ in inclement weather	-	-	2
“ from dark until 9 P.M.	-	-	2
“ at night, after 9 P.M.	-	-	4
“ from dark until 9 P.M. in inclement weather	-	-	4
“ after 9 P. M. in inclement weather	-	-	6
“ Prescription	-	-	1
Oral advice	-	from 1 to	4
Written advice	-	from 5 to	10
Each consultation	-	-	5
Remaining in town per day, by desire,	-	-	10
Attendance per hour, by desire,	-	-	2
Each mile, under 11, during the day,	-	-	1
“ “ “ in inclement weather,	-	-	2
“ “ at night,	-	-	2
“ “ “ in inclement weather,	-	-	4
Any distance over 10 miles, the charge to be discretionary.			
Extracting a tooth,	-	-	1
Venesection,	-	-	1
Arteriotomy,	-	-	2
Introducing a Catheter or Bougie,	from	1 to	5
Opening an abscess,	-	“	1 to 2
Cupping,	-	“	3 to 5
Introducing a Seton or Issue,	-	“	1 to 2
“ a Pessary,	-	-	2

For Scarifying, - - -	from 1 to 5
Removing foreign bodies from the	
Oesophagus, - - -	" 2 to 10
Dressing wounds, - - -	" 1 to 10
" ulcers, - - -	" 1 to 5
Extirpating a Polypus, - - -	" 5 to 25
" Tumours, - - -	" 5 to 50
" Female Mamma, - - -	" 50 to 100
" other parts - - -	" 5 to 50
Reducing a fracture of the bones of	
the nose, - - -	" 5 to 10
lower jaw, - - -	" 10 to 20
Clavicle - - -	" 10 to 20
Scapula, - - -	" 10 to 20
Ribs, - - -	" 5 to 10
Arm, - - -	" 10 to 20
bones of the hand, - - -	" 5 to 10
Thigh, - - -	" 25 to 50
Patella, - - -	" 10 to 30
Leg, - - -	" 20 to 40
bones of the foot - - -	" 5 to 10
other fractures, - - -	" 5 to 20
Reducing a dislocation of the lower	
jaw, - - -	10
Clavicle, - - -	" 10 to 20
Shoulder joint, - - -	" 10 to 30
Elbow joint, - - -	" 10 to 20
Wrist or fingers, - - -	" 5 to 10
Hip Joint, - - -	" 20 to 50
Patella, - - -	10
Knee Joint, - - -	" 10 to 30
Ankle or foot, - - -	" 10 to 30
other dislocations, - - -	" 5 to 30
Amputation at the hip joint, - - -	100
Amputating the Thigh or Leg, - - -	" 25 to 50
Amputation at the shoulder joint - - -	" 50 to 100
Amputating the arm or fore arm, - - -	" 20 to 40
Other amputations, - - -	" 5 to 25
Reducing a Hernia by Taxis, - - -	" 5 to 20
" " by an operation - - -	" 25 to 50
Trepanning the Skull, - - -	" 20 to 50
" other bones, - - -	" 10 to 20

For operating for Ectropium	-	from 5 to 10
“ Entropium,	-	“ 5 to 10
“ Pterygium,	-	“ 5 to 50
“ Fistula Lachrymalis	-	25
“ Cataract	-	“ 20 to 50
“ Hare Lip,	-	“ 10 to 20
“ Aneurism,	-	“ 10 to 100
“ Hydrocele,	-	“ 5 to 20
“ Fistula in Perineo,	-	“ 10 to 20
“ “ Ano,	-	“ 10 to 20
Performing Lithotomy,	-	“ 100 to 200
Puncturing the Bladder,	-	“ 10 to 30
Paracentesis Thoracis,	-	“ 10 to 25
“ Abdominis,	-	“ 10 to 20
Attending a case of natural labor,	-	“ 10 to 20
“ “ preternatural labor,	-	“ 30 to 100
Removing the Placenta alone,	-	“ 5 to 15
The charge for services not specified in the foregoing is to be discretionary.		
Published by order of the Society,		
A. C. BALDWIN, M. D. Sec. pro tem.		

FEE BILL.

We, the undersigned Physicians, practitioners of medicine, &c. in the county of Laurens, do hereby ordain, constitute, and establish the following Fee Bill, for the regulation of our charges, viz:

Mileage in the day,	-	-	-	\$0 50
Visit,	-	-	-	1 00
Admonition,	-	-	-	1 00
Prescription,	-	-	-	1 00
Mileage in the night,	-	-	-	1 00
All doses of medicine,	-	-	-	25
Powders, per dozen,	-	-	-	1 00 to 2 00
All Tinctures, Solutions, and Emulsions,	-	-	-	
per ounce,	-	-	-	25 to 1 00
Small Blisters,	-	-	-	50

Large do.	-	-	-	-	1 00
Sinapisms,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Administering injections, each,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Extracting a tooth,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Venesection,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Cupping,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Leeching,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Attendance the day	-	-	-	-	5 00
Attendance the night,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Reducing simple fractures and dislocations,	20 to 30	00			
Reducing compound do. do.	30 to 50	00			
Amputations,	-	-	-	-	50 00
All other Surgical operations in proportion.					
Treatment of Gonorrhœa,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Treatment Lues Venerea,	-	-	-	-	20 00
Consultation,	-	-	-	-	5 00
In Midwifery, all natural presentations,	-	-	-	-	10 00
“ preternatural do.	-	-	-	-	20 00
Delivering Placenta,	-	-	-	-	10 00

Laurens county, 28th Feb. 1828.

OLD STYLE,

Which, by astronomical calculation, had given an excess of *eleven* days beyond the true solar time, between the sitting of the Council of Nice, March 21, A. D. 325, and the year 1752, ceased, by act of British Parliament, Wednesday, September 2, 1752, and New Style began on the day succeeding, on Thursday, which was denominated September 14, instead of the customary September 3, thus cancelling the 11 intermediate days. The common Julian year, reckoning 365 days 6 hours, instead of the true solar year, of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and $45\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, had given a day too much in about each revolution of 130 years; and, consequently, an excess of 11 days in the 1427 years, which

in 1752, had passed since A. D. 325. In reckoning the dates of births and deaths, and of important events, which took place previously to September 14th, 1752, 11 days must be added, to meet the now established New Style.

Franklin's Almanack, of 1752, appears to be the only Almanack of the Colonies, which contained the corrected Calendar of September.

This singular month stands thus:

Tuesday	1
Wednesday	2
Thursday	14
Friday	15

and onwards in regular course to September 30—the month containing only 19 instead of the usual 30 days.

PRICE OF EATABLES.

Pork is worth from \$3 to \$4 50 per hundred. Dried bacon from 9 to 12½ cents. Butter from 12½ to 25; customary price in small villages 18½. Wheat is worth about one dollar; seldom higher, except for seed. Beef, in the summer, is worth 3½ to 4 cents, and *stall-fed* 8 cents per pound. Corn varies in price from 40 to \$1 30; generally from 50 to 75. Turkeys 75 cents to \$1 00. Chickens 12½. Eggs 12½.

LANDS.

The price of land varies from 25 cents to 50 dollars per acre. Pretty good wild land can be obtained for one dollar per acre, on which an *industrious* family will raise abundance of *sustenance*. The produce raised, per acre, varies

in quantity according to the quality of the land; bushels of corn per acre, from 15 to 50. Best cotton land produces about 1600 pounds in the seed; these make 400 when ginned. Wheat is somewhat an uncertain crop. In the low country very little is raised. In the middle section, frequently not more than 5 or 10 bushels grow on an acre.

LIST OF ROADS.

From Milledgeville to Nickajack.

Milledgeville to Eatonton,	-	21½	21½
Eatonton to Madison,	-	22	43½
Madison to Athens,	-	27½	71

So far the stage runs weekly, starting on Tuesdays and returning on Saturdays. Fare \$6 25. Athens to Van's Ferry on the Chat-

tahoochee,	-	47	118
Blackburn's, on Hightower,	-	20	138
Harnages, on Long Swamp,	-	15	153
Cowsewettee Town,	-	28	181
Mrs. Scott's,	-	34	215
Daniel Ross's,	-	18	233
Willson's Nickajack	-	22	255

A few miles might be saved, by leaving Athens to the right and passing through Clarkesborough. The *new* road to Nashville crosses the Tennessee at Ross's, instead of following the river down to Nickajack.

Road from Augusta to Athens.

Augusta to Washington,	-	53	53
Lexington,	-	24	77
Athens,	-	16	93

This is a stage road twice a week. Fare \$7.

Road from Milledgeville to Augusta.

Milledgeville to Sparta,	-	23	23
Warrenton,	-	22	45
Sweet Water,		12	57
Kirkpatrick's,		10	67
Legon's,	-	10	77
Augusta,	-	11	88

This is a stage road every day but Wednesday. Fare \$10. Part of the time the stage goes via Powelton.

Road from Milledgeville to Tallahassee, Florida.

Milledgeville to Hartford,	-	61	61
Hartford to Slade's,	- -	37	98
Gay's,	- -	37	135
Tyson's,	- -	42	177
Bainbridge's,	- -	13	190
Tallahassee.	- -	40	230

This is a stage road once a week. Fare \$25. Leaves M. on Wednesdays; the third day reaches Pinderton, on the east bank of Flint river, nine miles below Fort Early. Fare \$12. The next three days reaches Tallahassee; \$13. The road via Jacksonville and Thomasville is sixteen miles further, and is destitute of water for many miles. Indeed, the water on the western route is brought up the bank of the Flint, in buckets, in dry seasons.

Milledgeville to Hartford,	-	61	61
Jacksonville,		44	105
Ferry on Alapahaw,		33	138

Here you enter Coffee's road.

Thomasville,	68	206
Tallahassee,	40	246

Milledgeville to St. Mary's.

Jacksonville,	-	-	105	105
Carver's,	-	-	30	135
Waresboro,	-	-	26	161
St. Mary's,	-	-	76	237

Milledgeville to Columbus.

Milledgeville to Macon	-	32	32
Knoxville,	-	23	55
St. Lawrence	-	7	62
Rogers',	-	37	99
Columbus,	-	30	129

Called but 122. The stage goes to Ft. Mitchell, eleven miles below Columbus; fare \$10; and thence on to Alabama. Fare from M. to Macon \$4. This road passes through a country of deep sand, which renders it heavy travelling in a dry season. The following route is frequently travelled with carriages:

Milledgeville to Clinton	-	22	22
Forsythe, via Boothe's ferry,	-	25	47
Thomaston, -	-	26	73
Gibson's, (olim Marshall's ferry,)	-	10	83
Major Well's,	-	18	101
Columbus, -	-	30	131

Road from Barksdale's ferry, on the Savannah, to Whattey's, on the Chattahoochee.

Barksdale's ferry to Washington,	22½	22½
Atkinson's, -	16	38½
Greenesboro, -	15	53½
Park's bridge,* Oconee,	7½	61
Monticello, -	31	92

* Toll 25 cents for 4 wheel, and 12½ for two-wheel carriages.

Indian Springs, via Wise's ferry,	17	109
Zebulon, via falls Towelaggee,	30	139
Flat Shoals, on Flint,	11	150
Greeneville, - - -	12	162
Lagrange, - - -	22	184
Whattey's ferry, - - -	5	189

It is about as near to go via Eatonton and Forsythe to Zebulon.

Milledgeville to Rock Mountain.

Milledgeville to Eatonton, -	21	21
Madison, -	22	43
Covington, -	25	68
Rock Mountain, -	21	89

Road from Milledgeville to Savannah and Charleston.

Stage fare to Augusta \$10. Stage fare to Charleston \$12 50. Steamboat fare to Savannah and food \$10. From Augusta to Charleston \$15, and be found. Steamboats are about twenty hours going to Savannah, and twenty to Charleston. About fifty hours in coming up from Charleston to Augusta.

Road from Milledgeville to Clayton.

Milledgeville to Athens, -	71	71
Clarksville, via Jefferson, -	62	133
Clayton, - - -	23	156

The road via Carnesville and Toccoa falls is four miles further, but not so level.

Augusta to Madison, via Gretnesboro.

Stage road twice a week.

Road from Augusta to Carnesville.

Stage road once a week.

Road from Savannah to St. Mary's.

Stage road.

Savannah to Ogechee Bridge.	15	15
McIntosh old C. H. -	18	33
Darien, -	28	61
Jefferson, -	50	111
St. Mary's, -	20	131

Road from St. Mary's to Tallahassee.

Mail road.

St. Mary's to Whitten's on the Suwannee,	110	
Tallahassee, -	73	183

Road from Milledgeville to Pensacola.

Milledgeville to Macon	32	32
Ft. Lawrence, -	30	62
Ft. Perry, -	30	92
Ft. Gaines, -	90	182
Chuctawhachee, -	36	218
Pea River, -	29	247
Conaker, -	30	277
Big Escambia, -	19	296
Pine Barren -	18	314
Pensacola, -	32	346

Road from Milledgeville to Ft. Jackson.

Milledgeville to Kenard's ferry on

Chattahoochee, -		130
Ft. Bainbridge, -	64	184
Ft. Jackson. -	42	226

Road from Milledgeville to Darien.

Milledgeville to Sandersville,	26	26
Wood's, -	24	50
Mount Vernon, -	23	73
Tatnall C. H. -	40	113
Beard's Bluff, -	28	139

APPENDIX.

283

Ft. Barrington,	-	-	30	169
Darien,	-	-	23	192

Road from Savannah to Athens.

Savannah to Louisville,	-	-	100	
Shoals of Ogechee,	-	-	25	125
Powelton,	-	-	16	141
Greenesboro,	-	-	23	164
Athens,	-	-	33	197

Road from Milledgeville to Lexington, and via Danielsville to Carnesville.

Milledgeville to Deveraux's,	16	16
Cook's,	-	7
Greenesboro,	-	17

Via Garner's ferry.

Milledgeville to Hillsboro,	-	22	22
Butler's,	-	5	27
Garner's ferry,	-	2	29
Greenesboro,	-	11	40
Lexington,	-	24	64
Danielsville,	-	22	86
Carnesville,	-	21	107

SENATORS in Congress from Georgia, since 1789.

<i>Senators.</i>	<i>Commence- ment of ser- vice.</i>	<i>Expiration of service.</i>	
William Few,	March 1789	March 1793	*
James Jackson,	" 1793	Nov. 1795	*
George Walton,	Nov. 1795	Feb. 1796	*
Josiah Tatnall,	Feb. 1796	March 1799	*
Abraham Baldwin,	March 1799	Aug. 1807	died
George Jones,	Aug. 1807	Nov. 1807	*
Wm. H. Crawford,	Nov. 1807	March 1813	resign'd
Wm. H. Bullock,	April 1813	Nov. 1813	
Wm. W. Bibb,	Nov. 1813	Nov. 1816	resign'd
George M. Troup,	" 1816	Sep. 1818	resign'd
John Forsythe, (a)	" 1818	Feb. 1819	resign'd
Freeman Walker,	" 1819	Nov. 1821	resign'd
Nicholas Ware,	" 1821	" 1824	died
Thomas W. Cobb, (b)	" 1824	Dec. 1828	resign'd
J. M. Berrien, (c)		March 1829	resign'd
O. H. Prince, (d)	" 1828	March 1829	
George M. Troup.	March 1829	(e)	

(a) Appointed Minister to Spain.

(b) Appointed Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit.

(c) Appointed Attorney General.

(d) He had been elected to fill Mr. Cobb's term of service.

(e) Indisposition prevented his attendance on the 4th March.

* All marked thus are now dead.

**REPRESENTATIVES in Congress from Georgia
since 1789.**

<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>Commence- ment of ser- vice.</i>	<i>Expiration of service.</i>	
Abraham Baldwin,	Mar. 4 1789	March 3 1799*	
James Jackson,	do. do.	do. 1791*	
George Matthews,	do. do.	do. do.*	
Francis Willis,	Oct. 24 1791	do. 1793*	
Anthony Wayne	do. do.	do. 16 1792*	
John Milledge,	Nov. 5 1792	do. 3 1793*	
Thomas P. Carnes,	Dec. 2 1793	do. 1795*	
John Milledge,	do. 7 1795	do. 1799*	
James Jones,	do. 2 1799	Jan. 13 1801	died
Benjamin Taliaferro,	do. do.	Dec. 6 1802*	
David Merriwether,	do. 6 1802	March 1807*	
Joseph Bryan,	Oct. 17 1803	do. do.*	
Peter Early,	do. do.	do. do.*	
Samuel Hammond,	do. do.	do. 1805*	
Cowles Mead,	Dec. 2 1805	Dec. 25 1805*†	
Thomas Spalding,	do. 25 1806	March 1807	
Wm. W. Bibb,	Oct. 26 1807	Feb. 1814*	
Howell Cobb,	do. do.	Nov. 1812*	
Dennis Smith,	do. do.	March 1811*	
George M. Troup,	do. do.	do. 1815	
Bollin Hall,	Nov. 1811	do. 1817	
Wm. Barnet,	1812	do. 1815*	
John Forsythe,	May 1813	Nov. 1818	
Thomas Telfair	do. do.	March 1817*	
Alfred Cuthbert,	Feb. 1814	Jan. 1817	
Willson Lumpkin,	Dec. 1815	March 1817	
Richard H. Wilde,	do. do.	do. do.	
Zadock Cook,	Jan. 1817	do. 1819	
Joel Abbott,	Dec. 1817	do. 1825*	
Thomas W. Cobb,	do. do.	do. 1821	
Joel Crawford,	do. do.	do. do.	
William Terrill,	do. do.	do. do.	

† Successfully contested by T. Spalding.

TABLE—Continued.

<i>Representatives.</i>	<i>Commence- ment of service.</i>		<i>Expiration of service.</i>	
R. R. Reid,	Feb.	1819	do.	1823
J. A. Cuthbert,	Dec.	1819	do.	1821
George R. Gilmer,	do.	1821	do.	1823
E. F. Tatnall,	do.	do.	do.	1827
Wiley Thomson,	do.	do.	do.	do.
Alfred Cuthbert,	do.	do.	do.	do.
George Carey,	Dec.	1823	do.	do.
Thomas W. Cobb,	do.	do.	Feb.	1825
John Forsythe,	do.	do.	March	1827
R. H. Wilde,	Feb.	1825	do.	1825
C. E. Haynes,	Dec.	1825	do.	1827
James Merriwether,	do.	do.	do.	do.

[*Copied from the National Calendar.*

*Members of the Twenty-first Congress, elected Octo
1828, to take seats December 1829.*

Messrs. Gilmer,	Messrs. Thompson,
Wayne,	Foster,
Haynes,	and
Wilde,	Lumpkin.

NATIONAL.

Compiled for the Washington Chronicle.

Presidents.—George Washington, of Virginia, from 1789 to 1797. John Adams, of Massachusetts, from 1797 to 1801. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, from 1801 to 1809. James Madison, of Virginia, from 1809 to 1817. James Monroe, of Virginia, from 1817 to 1825. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, from 1825 to 1829. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, from 1829 to —.

Vice-Presidents.—John Adams, of Massachusetts, from 1789 to 1797. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, from 1797 to 1801. Aaron Burr, of New-York, from 1801 to 1805. George Clinton, of New-York, from 1805 to 1813. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, from 1813 to 1817. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New-York, from 1817 to 1825. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, from 1825 to —.

Secretaries of State.—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 26 September, 1789. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, 2 January, 1794. Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania, 10 December, 1795. John Marshall, of Virginia, 13 May, 1800. James Madison, of Virginia, 5 March, 1801. Robert Smith, of Maryland, 6 March, 1809. James Monroe, of Virginia, 26 November, 1811. James Monroe, (recommissioned, having acted as Secretary of War,) 28 February, 1815. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, 5 March, 1817. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 7 March, 1825 to 1829. Martin Van Buren, of New-York, 1829.

N. B. John Jay, Esq. acted as Secretary of State until Mr. Jefferson arrived from France; Levi Lincoln, Esq. performed the duties under Mr. Jefferson's Presidency, until Mr. Madison reached Washington; and Richard Rush, Esq. acted as Secretary for a short time, until Mr. Adams' arrival. Mr. Monroe acted as Secretary of State, by appointment of President Madison, some months prior to the date of his first commission of the 26th November, 1811, when his nomination was sanc

tioned by the Senate. Mr. Pickering occupied the station some time before the 10th of December, 1799, which is the date of his confirmation by the Senate.

Secretaries of the Treasury.—Alexander Hamilton, New-York, 11 September, 1789. Oliver Wolcott, Jr. of Connecticut, 2 February, 1795. Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts, 1 January, 1801. Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, 26 January, 1802. George W. Campbell of Tennessee, 9 February, 1814. Alexander J. Dall of Pennsylvania, 6 October, 1814. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 5 March, 1817. Richard Rush, Pennsylvania, 7 March, 1825 to 1829. S. D. Ingham of Pennsylvania, 1829.

Comptrollers of the Treasury.—Nicholas Eveleigh, South Carolina, 11 September, 1789. Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, 7 November, 1791. Jonathan Jackson of Massachusetts, 25 February, 1795. John Davis, Massachusetts, 26 June, 1795. John Steele, of North Carolina, 22 December, 1796. Gabriel Duvall, of Maryland, 15 December, 1802. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 22 November, 1811. Ezekiel Bacon, of Massachusetts, 11 February, 1814. Joseph Anderson, Tennessee, 28 February, 1815.

Second Comptroller.—Richard Cutts, of Massachusetts, 6 March, 1817.

N. B. There have frequently been intervals in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and in that of the Comptroller, when the duties have been temporarily performed by some other Head of a Department, or a Chief Clerk.

Treasurers.—Samuel Meredith, of Pennsylvania, September, 1789. Thomas Tudor Tucker, of South Carolina, 26 January, 1802. William Clarke, of Pennsylvania, 4 June, 1828.

Auditors.—Oliver, Wolcott, jr. of Connecticut, September, 1789. Richard Harrison, of Virginia, November, 1791. William Lee, of Massachusetts, January, 1817. Peter Hagner, of the District of Columbia, 6 March, 1817. Constant Freeman, 6 March, 1817. Stephen Pleasanton, of Delaware, 6 March, 1817. Tobias Watkins, of Maryland, 3 January, 1818.

Register.—Joseph Nourse, of Virginia, 29 November, 1789.

Secretaries of War.—Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, 12 September, 1789. Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania, 2 January, 1795. James M^cHenry, of Maryland, 27 January, 1796. Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, 13 May, 1800. Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, 3 February, 1801. Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, 5 March, 1801. William Eustis, of Massachusetts, 7 March, 1809. John Armstrong, of New-York, 13 January, 1813. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1 August, 1815. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, 5 March, 1817. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, 16 December, 1817. James Barbour, of Virginia, 7 March, 1825. Peter B. Porter, of New-York, 2 May, 1828 to 1829. J. H. Eaton, of Tennessee, March 1829.

Secretaries of the Navy.—George Cabot, of Massachusetts, 3 May, 1798. Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland, 21 May, 1798. Robert Smith, of Maryland, 26 January, 1802. Jacob Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, 3 March, 1805. Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina, 7 March, 1809. William Jones, of Pennsylvania, 12 January, 1813. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, 19 December, 1814. Smith Thompson, of New-York, 30 November, 1818. Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey, 9 December, 1823 to 1829. Branch, 1829.

Postmasters General.—Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, 26 September, 1789. Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania, 7 November, 1791. Joseph Habersham, of Georgia, 25 February, 1795. Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, 26 January, 1802. Return Jonathan Meigs, of Ohio, 17 March, 1814. John M^cLane, of Ohio, 1 July, 1823 to 1829. W. T. Barry, March 1829.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court U. S.—John Jay, of New-York, 26 September, 1789. William Cushing, of Massachusetts, 27 January, 1796. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 4 March, 1796. John Jay, of New-York, 19 December, 1800. John Marshall, of Virginia, 31 January, 1801.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court U. S.—John

William Cushing, of Massachusetts, 27 September, 1789. Robert H. Harrison, of Maryland, 28 September, 1789. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, 29 September, 1789. John Blair, of Virginia, 30 September, 1789. James Iredell, of North Carolina, 10 February, 1790. Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, 7 November, 1791. William Patterson, of New-York, 4 March, 1793. Samuel Chase, of Maryland, 27 January, 1796. Bushrod Washington, of Virginia, 20 December, 1798. William Johnson, of South Carolina, 26 March, 1804. Brockholst Livingston, of New-York, 16 January, 1807. Thomas Todd, of Virginia, 3 March, 1807. Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 7 January, 1811. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, 22 February, 1811. Gabriel Duvall, of Maryland, 19 November, 1811. Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, 18 November, 1818. Smith Thompson, of New-York, 9 December, 1823. Robert Trimble, of Kentucky, 9 March, 1826.

Attorneys General.—Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, 26 September, 1789. William Bradford, of Pennsylvania, 27 January, 1794. Charles Lee, of Virginia, 10 December, 1795. Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 5 March, 1801. Robert Smith, of Maryland, 3 March, 1805. John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, 17 January, 1806. Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware, 20 January, 1807. William Pinkney, of Maryland, 11 December, 1811. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 10 February, 1814. William Wirt, of Virginia, 16 December, 1817 to 1829. J. M. Berrien, 1829.

COMMERCE OF 1827.

We give below a few items, from Statements of the Treasury, of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending 30th September last. We request our readers to pay some attention to those items, as we shall have occasion to refer to them hereafter.—*Southron.*

Whole amount of Exports	-	\$82,324,827
Do. of domestic produce,		58,921,691
Do. of foreign produce, -		23,403,136

APPENDIX.

291

Value of cotton exported,	-	\$29,359,541
Do. of tobacco, -	-	6,577,122
Do. of flour, -	-	4,645,784
Do. produce of the sea, -	-	1,575,332
Do. produce of the forest, -	-	3,343,970
Do. produce of manufactures, -	-	6,386,840
Cotton piece goods, -	-	1,159,414
Imports into the United States, -	-	79,484,060

ABSTRACT from the Statement transmitted to Congress by the Postmaster General, showing the net amount of postage accruing at each Post Office, in each State and Territory, for one year, ending March 31, 1828, and in each State and Territory. In the Table we have set down, first the Total sum in each of the States, and afterwards the amounts received at the most important Post Offices in each State.

NEW-YORK,	-	-	\$252,875 99
Albany,	-	10,971 79	
New-York City,	-	124,530 17	
Rochester,	-	6,175 68	
Troy, -	-	4,587 83	
Utica, -	-	5,203 67	
MAINE,	-	-	26,997 64
Portland,	-	4,539 19	
NEW-HAMPSHIRE,	-	-	14,582 70
VERMONT,	-	-	14,672 05
MASSACHUSETTS,	-	-	101,855 58
Boston,	-	52,951 83	
Salem, -	-	4,654 81	
RHODE ISLAND,	-	-	14,929 82
Providence,	-	9,657 48	
CONNECTICUT,	-	-	32,979 82
Hartford,	-	4,511 55	
New-Haven,	-	5,153 80	
NEW-JERSEY,	-	-	17,511 65
PENNSYLVANIA,	-	-	137,729 88
Philadelphia,	-	80,375 20	
Harrisburg,	-	7,554 96	
Pittsburg,	-	6,004 12	

DELAWARE,	-	-	\$4,922 09
MARYLAND,	-	-	61,022 71
Baltimore,	-	43,737 95	
OHIO,	-	-	36,473 55
Cincinnati,	-	7,629 94	
MICHIGAN TERRITORY,	-	-	2,385 16
DISTRICT of COLUMBIA,	-	-	11,681 50
CANADA MAIL,	-	-	6,122 85
VIRGINIA,	-	-	78,076 26
Richmond,	-	15,076 26	
Norfolk,	-	5,983 63	
Petersburg,	-	5,239 29	
NORTH CAROLINA,	-	-	28,228 77
SOUTH CAROLINA,	-	-	45,148 09
Charleston,	-	23,596 38	
Columbia,	-	3,282 15	
GEORGIA,	-	-	44,005 91
Savannah,	-	10,814 24	
Augusta,	-	9,261 64	
Darien,	-	1,009 82	
Eatonton,	-	594 32	
Forsyth,	-	496 31	
Greensborough,	-	742 55	
Lexington,	-	477 72	
Macon,	-	2,124 47	
Madison,	-	657 01	
Milledgeville,	-	2,489 26	
Sparta,	-	512 26	
Washington,	-	693 98	
KENTUCKY,	-	-	26,792 95
Lexington,	-	3,829 88	
Louisville,	-	3,549 64	
TENNESSEE,	-	-	21,845 53
Nashville,	-	3,474 40	
ALABAMA,	-	-	18,106 11
MISSISSIPPI,	-	-	10,461 25
Natchez,	-	3,158 56	
LOUISIANA,	-	-	28,893 60
New-Orleans,	-	20,585 88	
INDIANA,	-	-	7,905 00
ILLINOIS,	-	-	3,099 94

MISSOURI,	-	-	8,551	52
St. Louis,	-	3,919	56	
ARKANSAS TERRITORY,	-		1,195	40
FLORIDA TERRITORY,	-		3,802	78
Pensacola,	-	1,126	51	
Tallahassee,	-	1,109	71	
				<hr/>
				\$1,059,204 34

NEWSPAPERS.

There are, it is said, about 600 newspapers now published in the United States. Of these 37 are religious newspapers, published weekly. There are about 45 daily papers. Making the calculation on the best information to be obtained, the following will be the number of newspapers, of all sorts, published in the United States:

Every day 163,332

Every week 979,992

Every year 50,959,584

In England, in 1817 and 1818, with a population greatly above that of the United States, the number of papers printed was about 20 millions—two-fifths of the number printed in this country.

Of the American newspapers, the Christian Advocate, a weekly religious newspaper printed in New-York, and belonging to the methodists, circulates the unexampled number of 15,000 copies every week. This is a circulation far beyond that of any in this country, or even in England. The London times circulates but 7,000 copies, and the Observer, a Sunday paper, only 10,000. These two have the most extensive circulation of any in England.

There were but seven papers in the United States in 1750. In 1810 there were 359, including 25 published daily, which circulated 22,200,000 copies in the year. In 1823, they had increased to 588, and at present there are about 640.

The number of copies circulated in the year by these journals, exceeds 30,000,000. In the British Isles, in 1821, with 20,000,000 of people, the number of newspapers was estimated to be 234, and the copies printed annually 28,000,000. The whole of continental Europe, containing 160,000,000 of inhabitants, where the press is chained by royal and priestly jealousy, certainly does not support half the number of journals which exist in the United States. This little fact furnishes matter for much reflection.

[*Religious Messenger.*

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS IN U. S.

	Ministers.	Churches.	Comm'ts.
Congregationalists,	800	1,050	115,000
Presbyterians,	1,289	1,946	146,297
Reformed Dutch Church,	117	171	13,806
Protestant Epis. Church,	507	598	26,000
Calvinistic Baptists,	2,749	4,027	282,494
Moravians,	23	23	2,000
Methodists,	1,600	unknown	421,105
Evangelical Lutherans	200	800	unknown
Cumberland Presbyterians,	60	60	unknown
New Jerusalem Church,	14	22	unknown
Free Will Baptists,	242	335	12,000
Christian Society,	1,000	1,000	unknown
Unitarians,	150	150	unknown
Universalists,	150	250	unknown
Roman Catholics,	100	200	unknown

This statement is derived principally from the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society.

From the National Intelligencer.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

We have been furnished, by an observing and intelligent friend, upon whose accuracy entire reliance may be placed, with the following Table, which we must confess, surprised even us, who are accustomed to consider Washington a healthy city, every day becoming more so by the progress of the improvements of the streets and grounds. We hope our friends at Boston (may they live a thousand years!) will no longer utter public lamentations for the destiny of their friends, whom public or private business urges hitherward; and we suggest to the New York and Philadelphia insurer of lives the expediency of omitting, for the future, the stipulation, in all their contracts, that the persons whose lives are insured, shall not, during the term of insurance, go as far south as the Potomac.

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Table of the proportion of deaths to the entire population of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, for a period of seven years, viz: from 1820 to 1826, inclusive, viz:

Years.	Washington, deaths as one in	Boston, deaths as one in	Baltimore, deaths as one in	New York, deaths as one in	Philadelphia, deaths as one in
1820	40.51	39.83	38.60	35.16	33.90
1821	38.72	32.73	32.07	37.01	36.82
1822	48.13	40.88	28.71	43.04	33.21
1823	41.40	45.10	32.54	42.85	26.46
1824	53.57	42.30	48.14	36.05	28.26
1825	70.00	40.19	47.12	33.09	33.29
1826	57.41	49.13	39.01	35.42	31.22
Aver.	49.82	41.45	38.02	37.52	31.88
					39.74

The four last columns of this table are taken from a valuable pamphlet lately published in New York, by Drs. Niles and Russ; and are calculated from "authentic bills of mortality" in the respective cities. "The most recent census have served as a basis for estimating the population, on the supposition that the increase has been regularly progressive from one of these periods to another." The column for Washington has been prepared from the same data, assuming the increase since 1820 to have been 3000, which is probably less than the actual number. From this statement it appears, that in Philadelphia one person in about thirty-two dies annually, being about three per cent.; in

New York one in $37\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 2-3 per cent.; in Baltimore, one in 38, or 2 2-3 per cent. nearly; in Boston, one in $41\frac{1}{2}$ or nearly per cent.; and in Washington, one in about 50, or 2 per cent.

The average in the four first cities is one in 37.22; so that the chance of life in Washington is to that of the other cities as four to three in favor of the former. In 1825, the most healthy year in Washington, but one died in 70; while in Boston, one in 49 died in 1826, which is the least number in either of the other cities, in any one year, being in the proportion of upwards of 7 to 5 in favor of Washington. In 1821, the most unhealthy year, the proportion was one in 38.72, which is less than the average of the four other cities for the 7 years; while the greater proportion in either of them was one in 26.46 in 1823, being nearly 3 to 2 in favor of Washington. The average of the whole is about one in 40, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and if this be taken as the standard for the whole country, which is perhaps near the truth, and the population estimated at 12,000,000, it will give 300,000 deaths per annum, or upwards of one in every two minutes.

Deaths in New York City in 1828.—We have already mentioned that the number of deaths in this city during the year 1828, according to the inspector's returns, was 5181. The following schedules will show the number of deaths in each month, and the different ages of the deceased.

1828.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Men	128	137	162	125	104	118	122	125	155	164	126	108	1574
Women	78	85	93	79	92	86	83	91	89	91	83	90	1045
Boys	123	118	123	87	74	99	152	204	143	109	104	111	1447
Girls	62	80	89	69	71	62	146	152	129	100	84	71	1115
Total,	391	420	467	350	341	365	503	582	516	464	402	380	5181

AGES.

Und. 1,	105	110	113	75	82	103	197	211	132	115	97	87	1427
1 to 2,	21	29	31	29	21	13	56	88	78	35	27	32	460
2 to 5,	24	28	36	19	20	22	27	36	32	30	32	35	339
5 to 10,	21	11	12	9	10	8	12	11	17	13	9	16	149
10 to 20,	16	17	18	12	14	15	6	26	14	15	24	16	193
20 to 30,	52	58	72	62	55	58	48	58	54	58	53	58	685
30 to 40,	69	59	80	57	49	57	68	47	65	77	52	49	729
40 to 50,	37	41	49	39	37	38	37	42	43	49	46	38	496
50 to 60,	25	37	24	24	15	19	20	26	35	25	31	21	302
60 to 70,	11	16	21	12	23	18	14	20	30	24	9	16	214
70 to 80,	6	12	6	6	5	13	10	10	10	15	14	8	115
80 to 90,	3	4	3	6	8	0	6	6	5	8	6	2	67
90 to 100,	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	13
100 & up.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total,	391	420	467	350	341	365	503	582	516	464	402	380	5181

It appears from these statements, that the greatest number of deaths occurred in August, and the least in May. The number of males exceeded that of females by 861. One hundred and eighty-seven lived to see their "three score years and ten;" and of these, 57 died between the years of 80 and 90; 13 at the age of 90 and 100; and 2 at the age of 100 or upwards. —*Journal of Commerce.*

extracted from the register of deaths.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths in each year.	Mortality in propor- tion to the white population, esti- mated at 5000.
1822	13	19	15	12	11	30	21	31	30	59	33	18	292	One death in 17.12
1823	17	13	22	12	13	24	24	28	37	33	29	18	270	do. 18.15
1824	1	8	11	6	4	7	10	18	21	30	11	11	146	do. 34.24
1825	8	8	12	5	3	6	13	11	20	18	13	9	126	do. 39.68
1826	10	14	12	13	9	16	21	20	23	40	41	19	238	do. 21
	49	62	72	48	40	83	89	108	131	180	127	75	1072	

In 1826, there was a considerable addition to the population, arising from the number of Irish laborers who were induced to come here by the prospect of procuring work upon the Savannah, Ogechee, and Alatomaha Canal.— But for this circumstance, the average of mortality would probably not have exceeded one in twenty-five. The whole white population is ascertained to be 5,000. This it is believed, has been the average population for the last five years; in some years being greater, in others less than 5,000. The proportion of deaths to the white population in 1824 and 1825, in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, was, for Philadelphia in 1824, one in 30.40, in 1825, one in 34.59; for New York, 1824, one in 39.87, 1825, one in 37.05.

See Medical Statistics, by N. Niles, M. D. and J. D. Russ, M. D.

Read and adopted in Council, 30th August, 1827. M. MYERS, C. C.

Deaths of 1828, extracted from the official register, January 8, February 5, March 17, April 6, May 8, June 15, July 21, August 14, September 14, October.

M. MYERS, C. C.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Below are the *chief* typographical errors: a few others obtain, but they are so small as not greatly to mislead. The work was prepared in great haste for the press, and the author was 700 miles distant during the printing.

The caption for most of the first 48 pages should rather have been "General View of Georgia," than "History."

Page 15, 10th line from top, dele "the country."

14, 11th line from top, put "since" between all and acquired.

27, 19th line from bottom, for "fees or grants," read "fees on grants," &c.

32, 10th line from top, for "cork" read "conk."

42, 13th line from bottom, for "Jeby" read "Liby."

52, 4th line from top, for "two last" read "last two."

67, 14th line from top, for "23 W." read "23 N.S.W."

83, 8th line from bottom, for "5,000" read "50,000."

90, 17th line from bottom, for "Jessentce" read "Tessentce."

92, 3d line from top, for "of" read "and."

94, 10th line from bottom, for "S. W." read "E."

95, 7th line from top, for 'Augustus' read 'Augustin.'

95, 6th line from bottom, insert *and* between air and drink.

100, 4th line from bottom, for "richer" read "creek."

109, 6th line from bottom, for "W." read "E."

122, 7th line from top, for "W." read "E."

128, 6th line from top, for "880" read "180"

128, 7th line from top, for "130" read "120."

129, 21st line from the top, for "1700" read "17,000."

129, 7th line from the bottom, for "not far from 2000" see population on a preceding page.

132, 11th line from bottom, for "Mickaserkee" read "Mickasukee."

150, 6th line from top, for "south of the Narrows" read W.

171, 11th line from top, for "Blackbriar's" read "Blackshear's."

172, 13th line from bottom, for "building" read "landing."

192, 12th line from top, for "have" read "leave."

198, 6th line from bottom, for "1807" read "1827."

216, 13th line from top, for "Cornbaker" read "Combahee."

230, 13th line from bottom, for 'naught' read 'nought.'

230, 10th line from bottom, for "own" read "one."

235, top line, for "marque" read "marquee."





[REDACTED]

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